TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

41ST YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JULY 18, 1859. NO. 42.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office nearly opposite Fahnestock's Store, Baltimore street.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

A. H. Dill,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend promptly to collections and all business entrusted to him.

Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore st., Gettysburg, Pa.

May 9, 1859. 6m

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.

Gettysburg, August 22, '53.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Dr. A. W. Dorsey,

FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his *profession*. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.

Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.
Dr. W. A. Mathias, " "
Jacob Reese, Esq., " "
John K. Longwell, Esq., " "
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., " "
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.

Oct. 25, 1858. 6m

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Humphrey's Specific

HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—FEVER PILLS—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation of all kinds.

No. 2.—WORM PILLS—For Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic, and Wetting the Bed.

No. 3.—BABY'S PILLS—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness, and Nervousness of Adults.

No. 4.—DIARRHEA PILLS—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint.

No. 5.—DYSENTERY PILLS—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.

No. 6.—CHOLERA PILLS—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.

No. 7.—COUGH PILLS—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Sore Throat.

No. 8.—TOOTHACHE PILLS—For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.

No. 9.—HEADACHE PILLS—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.

No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.

No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES—Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.

No. 12.—FEMALE PILLS—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.

No. 13.—CROUP PILLS—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.

No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.

No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.

A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, and mismanaged Agues.

P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.

O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all ACUTE DISEASES, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrheas, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas—the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened and rendered less dangerous. Even should a physician afterwards have to be called, he will take the case at decided advantage from the previous treatment.

COUGHS AND COLDS, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis, and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all CHRONIC DISEASES, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Debility and Irregularities, old Headache, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles, or Catarrh, Headache, or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICES.

Full set, 20 large vials in Morocco Case and Book	$5 00
Full set, 20 large vials in Plain Case & Book,	4 00
Case of 15 numbered boxes and Book	2 00
Case of any 6 numbered boxes and Book.	1 00
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50
Large plantation or physician's case, 1 and 2 oz. vials	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Gettysburg by A. D. BUEHLER; and by all druggists.

July 4, 1859. 3m

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks.

May 10. DAVID WARREN.

Poet's Corner.

PAPA, WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER, AND WHAT DOES IT CONTAIN?

Organs that gentlemen play, my boy,
To answer the taste of the day, my boy,
Whatever it be,
They hit on the key,
And pipe in full concert away, my boy.

News from all countries and climes, my boy,
Advertisements, essays and rhymes, my boy,
Mixed up with all sorts
Of flying reports,
And published at regular times, my boy.

Articles able and wise, my boy,
At least in the editor's eyes, my boy;
A logic so grand
That few understand
To what in the world it applies, my boy.

Statistics, reflections, reviews, my boy,
Little scraps to instruct and amuse, my boy,
And lengthy debate
Upon matters of state,
For wise headed folks to peruse, my boy.

The funds as they were and are, my boy,
The quibbles and quirks of the bar, my boy,
And every week,
A clever critique
On some rising theatrical star, by boy.

The age of Jupiter's moons, my boy,
The stealing of somebody's spoons, my boy,
The state of the crops,
The style of the fops,
And the wit of the public buffoons, my boy.

List of all physical ills, my boy,
Banished by somebody's pills, my boy,
Till you ask with surprise,
Why any one dies,
Or what's the disorder that kills, my boy.

Who has got married, to whom, my boy,
Who were cut off in their bloom, my boy,
Who has had birth
On this sorrow-stained earth,
And who totters fast to their tomb, my boy.

The price of cattle and grain, my boy,
Directions to dig and to drain, my boy,
But 'twould take me too long
To tell you in song
A quarter of all they contain, my boy.

Miscellaneous.

Wouldn't Get Mad.

Old Harry Brewer, or "Hot Corn Harry," as he was more familiarly known about the east side of town, was for many years a shining light in one of our African churches; and was, by long odds, the most powerful exhorter of the congregation. Old Harry was, most undoubtedly, a good christian; and proved it by living up to the precepts he taught. His extreme good nature was proverbial, and many a bet was lost and won by the young men of Grand street and the Bowery, in vain attempts to make Harry lose his temper. "Go way, boys, go way!" was his answer, when they played their wild pranks upon him. "De good Book says: When any smites on de one cheek, you must turn him de oder."

The nearest approach that Harry was ever known to make towards losing his temper, was about ten years ago. He had a plan whereby he preserved his corn perfectly fresh and green till December or January; and at that season of the year, he would go out and make the streets resound with his cry of 'Hot Corn! hot corn! pipin—just come out de bilin' pot!" and he realized a handsome profit from its sale.

During the year in question, Harry was unfortunate, and his corn decayed; and out of a large quantity he had put away, he only saved enough to go out with one or two nights.

In the early part of December, Harry's voice was heard in the Bowery singing his well known song; and in one of the barrooms a bet was made that Harry could be thrown off his guard. In a few moments, Harry entered the bar-room, and set his bucket on the floor; but before he could get ready for business, he was pulled around in all sorts of ways. One pulled him by the whiskers, another by the coat tail; and altogether he was being made anything but comfortable. But all that could be got from Harry was:

"Go ways, boys, go way!"

All attempts to provoke him farther, failed; and, as a last resort, one of the young men took up his pail of corn and said:

"Harry, I've a good notion to throw all your corn out into the street!"

"Hush! hush!" said Harry, "don't talk dat way, for you make me feel bad! for if you frow my corn in de street now, you must ruin de old darkey. Ain't had no wood to saw hardly this fall, and no white-washing. My wife been sick dis two months, and my corn's all rotted; and I ain't got nuffin' to 'pend on, but de Lord!"

"Well, Harry!" said he who held the bucket, "you have got a good backer, so here goes the corn!" and suiting the action to the word, he threw the corn into the street.

Harry looked very sadly after his property; and, as he picked up his empty bucket, he said:

"De Lord's will be done!" and then started on a brisk trot from the scene of his temptation, as he resolved not to give way to the wrath he felt rising within him. In Elizabeth street, a new building was in the course of erection, and into the cellar of this building Harry descended, while the young men who had followed him, crept stealthily after, to see what he would do.

Away back in a far corner Harry went, out of hearing from the street, and there, upon his knees, he gave vent to his feelings in this wise:

"Oh, Lord! I'se most tempted to git mad, but I won't do it for the sake of a pail ob corn. Dem was de wickedest boys that I eber got amongst; but you made 'em, and I won't complain. It's a hard case, and you know I ain't hab no work most dis fall, and Hannah's sick; and I only hab a little corn, and dem wicked boys throwed it most all away. But I won't git mad at 'em; for you hab said that justice am yourn. But give 'em justice, and make 'em repent of dere evil ways. Take 'em, oh, Lord! and hold 'em ober the bottomless pit, and shake 'em! and if your a mind to, singe 'em a wery little; but, oh! good Lord, be wery careful, and don't let 'em fall in; and when it feels so hot dey 'gin to repent, dem let 'em go agin, and dey'll be better men!"

His prayer ended, Harry came forth, looking as good natured as ever; and the young men, who were in waiting for him, took him back into the bar-room, and the proceeds of the bet, five dollars, was handed over to him, which amply remunerated him for the loss of his stock in trade.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

Dr. Franklin, speaking of an education, says: "If a man empties his purse into his head, no one can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest!"

☞A woman, purchasing cups and saucers, was asked what color she would have.—"Why, I ain't particular," says she; "any color that won't show the dirt."

Sailing in the Air.

Mr. Hyde, the reporter of the St. Louis Republican, who was one of the voyagers in the balloon Atlantic, has written for that journal a narrative of the voyage. We clip therefrom the following extract:

Every vestige of St. Louis had now vanished from our sight, and we were drifting at a wonderful rate of speed towards our far-off destination. I do not think I ever before experienced such exhileration of spirit—such real joy. Our motion was perfectly steady. There was no rocking of the boat or car, no rustling of the silk—nothing, indeed, but the receding forests and fields beneath, to tell us we were not poised between earth and sky in a dead calm. To have been apprehensive of danger would have been next to impossible—to have felt fear would have been, not cowardice, but pusillanimity. My feeling was that ballooning, besides being the most pleasant and swift, was the safest mode of travel known.

Steaming down a rapid current in a boat on a lovely evening, with sublime bluffs, romantic caverns and green foliage on either side, glistening waves below and a mild sky above, is grand and delightful. Sailing on an unruffled lake, parting the placid waters, and skimming like a gull with gentle fleetness, is ineffably glorious. But these enjoyable methods of travel, I felt, yielded in point of dainty pleasurableness to the bird-like grace and impressive surroundings of ærial navigation. With us no breath of breeze was stirring. The buoyant down of a thistle, released from the willow car, would have fallen to the boat by its own specific gravity. In all this calmness our monster bubble floated through the clouds. Twilight was on the earth, and gave to the color of the soil the appearance of frozen lakes. By this time the sun had set to the inhabitants of the earth, though to us it was four or five degrees above the horizon.

A Touching Incident.

Many of our readers have heard Ossian E. Dodge, of Boston, sing the historic song—"Snow Storm." At a late festival in Ohio he was present, and was called on to sing.—By accident he chose this same song, and before commencing narrated the following facts as the basis on which the song was written: In the year 1821, a Mrs. Blake, with her husband and child, were crossing the Green Mountains during a snow storm, and lost their way. When discovered by some persons in search of them, Mrs. Blake was frozen to death, and Mr. Blake almost unconscious. Near the body of Mrs. Blake was a little hillock of snow, on removing which was found a bundle, which, when unwrapped, was found to contain the babe alive and well, wrapped in the clothing the mother had taken from her own person. When taken up, the child looked into the face of its rescuer and smiled. While Mr. Dodge was singing, a lady and gentleman in the audience were deeply affected and wept copiously. The majority of the audience sympathised with the couple and wept freely also. The gentleman was the Hon. H. G. Blake, son of her who had perished in the snow, and brother of the babe, and the lady was his wife.

Cost of a Newspaper.

We read, a few days since, in one of our exchanges, the remark that it takes nearly one dollar and fifty cents to publish a weekly newspaper. We should think it does. How any paper of usual size, can be published for $1 50, without losing money, we have not yet been able to discover. This secret is yet a sealed book to us.

Papers are springing up all over the country, and in order to force out a circulation, offer their issues at subscription prices ruinous to themselves, and injurious to their cotemporaries. Thus the business of Journalism, in localities where a newspaper can be supported, under ordinary circumstances, is crippled, and to a very great extent rendered unprofitable. Some men think it is glory and honor enough to have the name of being the editor of a paper. Such usually find out, by waiting, that such honors are empty, and devoid of the capacity to furnish meat and bread for the wife and children. The result is, that very often the enterprise proves a failure, creditors suffer, and the unfortunate adventurer becomes, pecuniarily, a wreck. It takes money to carry on a newspaper, and it takes patronage to bring in money, and that patronage must pay remunerative prices. Where this is not the case, failures will always be the consequence. So much for publishing a newspaper at *losing* rates.—*News Letter.*

A Useful Hint.

If a man faints away, instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to lift him up, lay him at full length on his back on the floor, loosen the clothing, push the crowd away so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting fit is barbarity. The philosophy of a fainting fit is, the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain; if the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown up hill; but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally, which requires less power, as is apparent.

The Great Battle.—It is worthy of note that, in the recent great battle of Magenta, over which the civilized world is now agog, the loss in killed and wounded, in proportion to the numbers engaged, was not more than one-third as great as in the battle of Bunker Hill, Buena Vista, and two or three of the hardest fought battles of our last war (of 1812) with Great Britain. In that particular it also comes after the ten leading battles of Napoleon I. These facts are worthy of note, because they indicate that, after all, modern improvements in military destructives have not surpassed modern improvements in the art of guarding armies against the use of implements of carnage.

The Result of Being a Good Boy.—Some two years ago, a little boy of Newburyport, Mass., who had no parents, and who was frequently found by the policeman sleeping in out-houses, was complained of and sent by the Police Court to the State Reform School at Westborough. During his confinement, by his good behavior he won the love and esteem of all the officers and the keepers of the institution. Lately, a wealthy couple of aged persons, on a visit to the school, favorably struck by the boy's appearance, adopted him, gave him their name, and also announced their intention of making him heir to an estate of some sixty thousand dollars.

☞Poverty is only misfortune when wishes keep the purse-strings. Poverty is the normal condition of man; neither banks, stocks, dividends, houses, nor rents were dreamed of in Eden. Adam was happy, and never saw a check-book in his life.

☞"There are some members of a community," said the sagacious and witty Thomas Bradbury, "that are like a crumb in the throat: if they go the *right way*, they afford but little nourishment: but if they happen to go the *wrong way*, they give a great deal of trouble."

One of the Judges.

While one David Scott presided in the Judicial District now composing the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, in Pennsylvania, Judge D—— was an associate upon the Bench. These counties border upon the Delaware river, which is the boundary line between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.—Judge D—— though a man of unblemished integrity and high character, had some eccentricities, and among them a peculiar aversion to "niggers." To use his own words, "He knew all about a nigger; was raised among niggers; and a nigger would be a nigger any way you could fix it." One day a black man was duly convicted of larceny, and called up for his sentence. The Judge was performing his arduous duties as an associate in an arm-chair, bare footed, coat off, and asleep. The presiding Judge, as is usual in such cases, saw proper to call upon the associate in fixing the penalty to be imposed upon the guilty man, and giving Judge D—— a nudge in the ribs called his attention to the prisoner at the bar.

"Hold on, Mr. Scott!" said the Judge, "I'll sentence that fellow. Nigger, stand up! You've been found guilty of stealing and ought to be hung; but this being your first offence, the Court is disposed to let you off easily. The sentence of the Court is that you be banished to the State of New Jersey, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!—The Court gives you five minutes to get to the river, and if ever you are caught upon this side of the Delaware again you shall be hanged! Constable, give the prisoner a hundred yards the start, and see that the sentence of the Court is executed!"

The fellow struck a bee line for Jersey, and has never been heard of since. And this is true.

A Yankee Trick.

We remember when we were living down east, of a neighboring farmer hiring a jolly Irishman, who was very fond of learning tricks. One day his employer asked him if he wouldn't like to "learn a Yankee trick." Bringing him to the end of a brick barn, Jonathan laid his open hand against the wall remarking—

"Pat, I'll bet the liquor you can't hit my hand."

"It's done!" says Pat, making a vicious blow at the palm of the hand, but it being quickly withdrawn he succeeded in peeling the skin and flesh from off his knuckles.

"That's a d——d nasty trick!" roared Pat, "but howld on, I'll cheat somebody else."

A few months passed, and Pat's brother came over from Ireland as green as early peas. They both labored together, but Pat was uneasy till he would have learned his brother the Yankee trick.

"Jim, did you ever learn a Yankee trick?"

"Niver."

Pat finding himself in the centre of a large field, thought it would be a great loss of time to go to the barn, and reaching out his open hand he cried—

"Strike that, if you can!"

Jim made a desperate pass, but Pat having pulled away his hand, Jim fell after the blow, remarking, that "that was an old woman's trick."

"Try it now!" shrieked Pat, with laughter, placing the same open hand against his own mouth.

Jim prepared for a sockdologer, and bringing his massive "bunch of fives" in loving proximity with Pat's nose and mouth, who pulled away his hand as before, he sent him reeling to the earth, with the loss of four teeth and a large quantity of blood, for "learning him the Yankee trick."

A Temperance Story.

Deacon Johnson is a great temperance man, and sets a good example of total abstinence as far as he is seen. Not long ago he employed a carpenter to make some alterations in the parlor, and in repairing the corner near the fire place, it was found necessary to remove the wainscoting, when lo! a discovery was made that astonished everybody. A brace of decanters, a tumbler, and a pitcher, were cosily reposing there, as if they had stood there from the beginning. The deacon was summoned, and as he held the blushing bottles, he exclaimed, "Wa'll, I declare, that is curious, sure enough. It must be that old Bains left them when he went out of this 'ere house thirty years ago." "Perhaps he did," returned the carpenter, "but, deacon, the ice in the pitcher must have been friz mighty hard to stay till this time."

A Conscientious Widow.

A poor peasant on his death-bed made his will. He called his wife to him and told her of its provisions. "I have left," he said, "my horse to my parents; sell it, and hand over to them the money you receive. I leave you my dog; take care of him, and he will serve you faithfully." The wife promised to obey, and in due time set out for the market, with the horse and the dog. "How much do you want for your horse?" inquired a farmer. "I cannot sell the horse alone, but you may have both at a reasonable rate. Give me ten pounds for the dog, and five shillings for the horse." The farmer laughed, but as the terms were low, he willingly accepted them. Then the worthy woman gave to her husband's parents, the five shillings received for the horse, and kept the ten pounds herself.

☞What a blessing to a tradesmen is a liberal customer! A farmer went into a store in Boston the other day, and told the keeper that a neighbor of his entrusted him with some money to expend to the best advantage, and he meant to do it where he was best treated. He had been used very ill by the traders in Boston, and he would not part with his neighbor's money until he found a man who would treat him about right. With the utmost suavity, the trader says:

"I think I can treat you to your liking; how do you want to be treated?"

"Well," said the farmer, with a leer in his eye, "in the first place, I want a glass of toddy," which was forthcoming.

"Now, I will have a nice cigar," says the farmer.

It was promptly handed him, leisurely lighted, and then, throwing himself back in a chair, with his feet as high as his head, he commenced puffing away like a Spaniard.

"Now, what do you want to purchase?" says the storekeeper.

"My neighbor handed me *two cents* when I left home, to buy a plug of tobacco—have you got the article?"

The storekeeper sloped instanter.

Jam of Green Gages.—Put ripe green gages into a kettle, with very little water, and let them stew until soft; then rub them through a sieve or colander, and to every pint of pulp put a pound of white sugar powdered fine; then put it in a preserving-kettle over the fire, stir it until the whole is of the consistence of jelly; then take it off; put the marmalade in small jars or tumblers, and cover as directed for jelly. Any sort of plums may be done in this manner.

☞A little girl describes a snake as a thing that's a tail all the way up to the head.

Death From the Bite of a Rattlesnake.

James Wright, an old citizen of Cincinnati, while in the woods near Vanceburg, Ind., on the 4th instant, getting out timber, was bit on the hand by a rattlesnake. The Gazette says:

Alarmed at the probable consequences, he immediately started for the town, and ran the entire distance. The heat, fatigue and excitement of course allowed the poison to circulate through his system and make sure of its deadly work. By the time he reached Vanceburg, he was entirely blind, and his body and head were covered with spots of the same color of those of the rattlesnake. The usual remedies were immediately resorted to and every effort made by the attendant physicians to neutralize the poison, but without effect. He continued to sink rapidly and expired between three and four o'clock next morning.

In preparing the body to be laid out, a singular phenomenon presented itself. In addition to the spots referred to, there was a picture of the snake itself—perfect in shape and color, and as distinct as if daguerreotyped there—extending from the point on his hand where the fangs had struck, up the arm to the shoulder, and then down the side to the groin. To the truth of this, our informant assures us not only himself, but some four or five other citizens, who saw it, can positively testify.

Immediately upon learning the occurrence, a number of persons started to the place where it had happened, and, upon examination, found the snake in the identical spot designated, when they came near having another tragedy, a young lady of the party having stepped over his lurking place, from which a moment after he made a savage leap at the party, but was immediately dispatched. He proved to have six rattles and a "button," indicating his age to be six years and a half.

☞C. B. Ivy killed his sister-in-law nearly twenty-five years ago, in Roane county, East Tennessee, and was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Soon after being incarcerated, he made his escape and went to Arkansas, and established himself high up on the waters of the Arkansas river, where he became a leading citizen, living undisturbed and enjoying the confidence of the community to such an extent as to secure his election to offices of high trust. He also became a member of the Methodist church, and to all appearances, led a consistent Christian life. About two weeks ago, some persons who were acquainted with the crime of his former life, discovered him and procured his arrest, and he was brought up on the steamer Kate Frisbee, to Memphis, last Wednesday, and will be conveyed to the scene of his crime to suffer the penalty adjudged.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An Irishman's Pen.—An Irishman called at a book store in Jordan, the other day, to purchase a steel pen. The clerk handed him one, and after examining it a moment, he threw it down declaring that "he didn't want to be chated in that manner." The clerk picked it up and asked:

'What is the mattter with it?'

'It's broke,' said the man; 'I want a whole one or I'll not pay you for it.'

The clerk assured him that it was whole and a good one—but was effectually silenced by the Irishman, who pointed out its defect, exclaiming, 'An' will ye be after calling that a whole one? Don't ye see it's *split!*'

☞All we have to say is, that if after reading the following verses, any of the subscribers to the *Compiler* feel like *paying in advance*, we shall not object to receiving the cash. We allude, of course, to the considerable number who *don't* practice this golden rule—not to those who do:

"Tell me, ye angelic hosts,
Ye messengers of love,
Shall suffering printers here below,
Have no redress above?

"The angel bards replied—
To us is knowledge given;
Delinquents on the printer's books,
Can never enter Heaven!"

An Ugly Club.—A club has been recently established in Petersburg, Va., the impossible object of which is "to make ugly people respected." Mr. B. C. Pollard, of Hanover, and Mr. Jas. W. Hall, of Halifax, were elected chief officers. These two gentlemen are really awful to behold; it is supposed that, with "a good sight," by grinning through a horse-collar, they could jointly double up a crowbar.

☞"Talk about mean men," said old Fox, "why, there's that Bill Johnson, he's the meanest man I ever heard tell on. Bill was a constable here. Why, don't you think, he had an execution against me for a little matter of groceries, and he came out and levied on my old woman's ducks, and wanted me to drive 'em up and catch 'em for him, and I told him to catch 'em himself; and so he chased 'em round and round the house, and every time he'd catch a duck, he'd sit down and ring its head off, *and charge mileage!*"

☞An elderly spinster wrote to a friend—"A widower with ten children has proposed, and I have accepted. This is the number I should have been entitled to if I had married at the proper time."

☞"I know I am a perfect bear in my manners," said a young farmer to his sweetheart.

"No, indeed, John; you have never hugged me yet. You are more sheep than bear."

☞The latest freak of suicide occurred last Sunday week, near Cumminsville, Ohio, where a German, named Hutoff, got up at five o'clock in the morning, went out and chalked his last will and testament on the cellar door, conveying all his property to his wife, and then cut his throat.

☞The foundation of San Francisco dates from the 27th of June, 1776. It was, therefore, eighty-three years of age on the 27th ult., or a week older than the "National Independence" of the Union in which its State conspicuously figures.

☞There are seventy thousand kernels of corn in a bushel; two hundred and fifty-four thousand apple seeds in a bushel; and over fourteen thousand seeds in an ounce of tobacco.

☞A man, distinguished for the use of choice language, found fault with his pudding as having too much "caloric" in it, which the landlady took in high dudgeon, declaring that she never used the article.

☞Sidney Smith, passing through a by-street behind St. Paul's, heard two women abusing each other from opposite houses.—"They will never agree," said the wit; "they argue from different premises."

☞Rochefoucauld said that the reason lovers are so fond of one another's company is that they are always talking about themselves.

Franklin's Son.

Speaking of the son of Dr. Franklin, the Newburyport *Herald* says:

"As the name of Franklin is prominently before the public, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of his only son, William, about whom we think little is known by the community at large. Unlike his father, whose chief claim is for the invaluable service he rendered his country in her greatest need, the son was, from the first to the least, a devoted loyalist. Before the Revolutionary war he held several civil and military offices of importance. At the commencement of the war, he held the office of Governor of New Jersey, which appointment he received in 1775.—When the difficulty between the mother country and the colonies was coming to a crisis, he threw his whole influence in favor of loyalty, and endeavored to prevent the Legislative Assembly of New Jersey from sustaining the proceedings of the General Congress of Philadelphia. These efforts, however, did but little to stay the tide of popular sentiment in favor of resistance to tyranny, and soon involved him in difficulty. He was deposed from office by the whigs, to give place to William Livingston, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut, where he remained two years in East Windsor, in the house of Captain Ebenezer Grant, where the Theological Seminary now stands. In 1778 he was exchanged, and soon after went to England. There he spent the remainder of his life, receiving a pension from the British government for his fidelity. He died in 1813, at the age of 82.

As might have been expected, his opposition to the cause of liberty, so dear to the heart of his father, produced an estrangement between them. For years they had no intercourse—when in 1791, the son wrote the father. In his reply Dr. Franklin says:—"Nothing has ever hurt me so much, and affected me with such deep sensation, as to find myself deserted, in my old age, by my only son; and not only deserted, but to find him taking up arms against me in a cause wherein my good fame, fortune and life were all at stake."

In his will, also, he alludes to the part his son had acted. After making some bequests, he adds: "The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of."

The patriotism of the father stands forth all the brighter when contrasted with the desertion of his son.

Reunion in Heaven.—"I am fully persuaded," says Baxter, "that I shall love my friends in heaven, and therefore know them; and this principally binds me to them on earth. If I thought I should never know them more, nor love them after death, I should love them comparatively little now, as I do all other transitory things."

☞The Postmaster General has ordered that all "supplements" or "extras" folded in regular issues of daily or weekly journals—not actual *bona fide* editions of such publications, conveying intelligence—subject the whole package to letter postage.

☞On the fourth of March we inaugurate our President; on the fourth of September we closed our revolution; on the fourth of July we celebrate our cutting loose from Great Britain; and on the fourth of August we celebrate our being tied together again.

☞Let no man be ashamed to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or a sunburnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of dishonesty and idleness.

Interesting to Wives.—If you want to make a sober man a drunkard, give him a wife that will scold him every time that he comes home. If you would make a sane man crazy, follow the same course.

☞Some one was telling an Irishman that somebody had eaten ten saucers of ice cream, whereupon Pat shook his head. "So you don't believe it?" With a shrewd nod, Pat answered, "I belave in the crame, but not in the saucers."

☞A short man became attached to a tall woman, and somebody said that he had *fallen* in love with her. "Do you call it falling in love?" said the suitor; "it is more like climbing up to it!"

☞Profound silence in a public assemblage has been thus neatly described:—"One might have heard the stealing of a pocket-handkerchief."

☞"Can you read smoke, ma?"

"What do you mean, child?"

"Why, I've heard some men talk about a volume of smoke, and I thought you could read any volume."

☞Why cannot a deaf man be legally convicted? Because it is not lawful to condemn a man without a hearing.

☞An English paper, in giving an account of a fire, says: "This is the third time the same row of buildings has been totally consumed."

☞It may be said in illustration of the sweetness and the sting of the English language, that its very alphabet begins with A B.

☞There is a man in Algiers who tells such good stories that his friends say it is dangerous to walk with him in the forests, for all the hyenas come round him to laugh.

☞Whatever the wind may do in the winter, it cannot be denied that in spring it "turns over a new leaf."

☞The man who "took a walk," the other day, brought it back again; but the next day he took a ride, and went off with it.

☞"What church do you attend, Mrs. Partington?" "Oh! any parodox church where the Gospel is dispensed with."

☞A year of pleasure passes like a floating breeze, but a moment of misfortune seems an age of pain.

☞The transit across the English Channel is supposed to be the *sick transit* alluded to in the well-known Latin quotation.

☞A celebrated naturalist says that asses are the most vilified of all animals. We know that foxes are the most run down.

☞The four great evils in life are said to be standing-collars, stove-pipe hats, tight boots, and tobacco.

☞The water in Lake St. Clair is rising of late years, so that good farms are now under water.

☞A line of railroad, from St. Louis to the borders of the mineral region in Northern Mexico, is talked of.

☞Uneasy is the head that wears a wig in a gale of wind.

Sympathy for Foreigners.

From the Nashville Union.

Referring to the files of this paper of four years ago, we find that it was engaged in a very excited contest with what was called *Know Nothingism.* The platform on which this society stood was partially stated in the following oath and obligation, pertaining to the first degree of the Know Nothing order, which oath and obligation we are confident that some of our editorial neighbors took and subscribed. We need not remind the reader that this paper very strongly opposed both the oath and the principles of that order.

OUTSIDE OBLIGATION.

You do solemnly swear (*or affirm*) that you will never reveal anything said or done in this room, the names of any persons present, nor the existence of this society, whether found worthy to proceed or not, and that all your declarations shall be true, so help you God.

Ans. I do.

Marshal. Where were you born?

Marshal. Where is your permanent residence?

[If born out of the jurisdiction of the United States the answer shall be written, the candidate dismissed with an admonition of secrecy, and the brother vouching for him suspended from all the privileges of the order, unless upon satisfactory proof that he has been misinformed.]

Marshal. Are you twenty-one years of age?

Ans. I am.

Marshal. In religious belief are you a Roman Catholic?

Ans. No.

Marshal. Were you born of Protestant parents, or were you reared under Protestant influence?

Ans. Yes.

Marshal. If married, is your wife a Roman Catholic?

["No," or "Yes," the answer to be valued as the Constitution of the State council shall provide.]

Marshal. Are you willing to use your influence and vote only for native born American citizens for all offices of honor, trust, or profit, in the gift of the people, to the exclusion of foreigners and aliens, and Roman Catholics in particular, and without regard to party predilections?

Ans. I am.

FIRST DEGREE OBLIGATION.

In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, you do solemnly promise and swear that you will never betray any of the secrets of this society, nor comunicate them even to proper candidates, except within a lawful council of the order; and you will never permit any of the secrets of this society to be written, or in any other manner to be made legible, except for the purpose of official instruction; that you will not vote nor give your influence for any man for any office in gift of the people, unless he be an American-born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic; that you will in all political matters, so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, though it may conflict with your personal preference, so long as it does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States of America, or that of the State in which you reside; that you will not under any circumstances whatever, knowingly recommend an unworthy person for initiation, nor suffer it to be done if in your power to prevent it; that you will not under any circumstances whatever, expose the name of any member of this order, nor reveal the existence of such an association; that you will answer an *imperative notice* issued by the proper authority, obey the command of the State council, president, or his deputy, while assembled by such notice, and respond to the claim of a *sign* or a *cry* of the order, unless it be physically impossible; that you will acknowledge the State council of —— as the legislative head, the rulling authority, and the supreme tribunal of the order in the State of —— acting under the jurisdiction of the national council of the United States of America, binding yourself in the penalty of excommunication from the order, the forfeiture of all intercourse with its members, and being denounced in all the societies of the same as a wilful traitor to your God and your country.

[The president shall call to every person present by three blows of the gavel, when the candidates shall all repeat after the vice president in concert.]

All this I voluntarily promise, with a full understanding of the solemn sanctions and penalties.

Several gentlemen who took this oath, and more and stronger oaths, have gone into spasms lest the *foreigners* whom they then *swore to proscribe—swore* to deny the rights of American citizens—whom they denounced as "paupers and thieves," "the off scourings of the Old World," "jail birds," "emissaries of the Pope"—they go into spasms now in their alarm that these men may meet with injustice at the hands of the Democrats! We advise our adopted citizens to exact one *penance from these recusant Know Nothings* before listening to them at all—*make them get down on their knees and repeat their Know Nothing oaths backwards.* MAKE THEM UNSAY THE OATH! Self respect demands that our naturalized citizens exact this much of their new defenders, and the leaders who took these oaths in 1855, and fawn upon the foreigners in 1859, *will do anything.* Naturalized citizens need not be afraid of exacting too much, just now!

The Great Battle of Solferino.—The great battle of the 24th June, it appears by the late foreign news, was not fought on the Mincio, but on the Chiese, at the village of Solferino, about eighteen miles northwest of Mantua, where the Austrians in 1796 were defeated by the French previous to the siege of Mantua. The battle of the 24th appears to have been the severest contest of the campaign, and was accompanied by the greatest loss of life.

The Austrians re-crossed the Mincio, to the east of which they had previously withdrawn, in full force, and attacked the French, but after eighteen hours' hard fighting and the loss of 30,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners, were compelled to abandon their positions. The French are said to have lost from 20,000 to 25,000. Accounts say that their loss was so severe that they were unable to advance against the Austrians, who have retired to the Historic Square, where another great battle is impending, in which the human slaughter will probably be more terrible. Baron Hess, the best of the Austrian generals, is now in command, and within the fortified places so often alluded to will be the next carnage.

☞W. H. FOREMAN, son of Jacob Foreman, of Quincy township, committed suicide on Monday morning last, near Upton, in Franklin county, by hanging himself by the neck with a plow line in his uncle's barn. Mr. F. was a young man about 23 or 25 years of age. His self-destruction is attributed to disappointment of marriage contract. It appears that the lady to whom young Foreman was engaged was opposed by one of his parents, and was thus induced to discard him, which doubtless had the effect to partially derange his mind.

☞A marriage in high life came off in New York, on Wednesday last. Hon. G. G. Barnard, Recorder of the city, and Miss Fannie A. Anderson, daughter of a millionaire, were the parties. About twelve hundred persons were present, among them some of the most distinguished in the country. Most beautiful and costly presents were made to the bride, among them, an elegant tea service of solid gold.—*Exchange.*

Should misfortune and poverty overtake Mrs. Fanny and her husband, how many of the "twelve hundred" will come to help them, and who among the "most distinguished in the country" will "honor" them with a call? But, Fanny, it's all right while the gold lasts.

☞An Albany printer, John Patterson, is said to be the best mathematician in the country.

☞Work as though thou [illegible] live forever—worship as though thou wert to die presently.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Terrible Fighting!

FEARFUL SCENES & INCIDENTS,

Horrible Wounds & Suffering.

The subjoined detailed particulars of the great battle of Solferino will be read with thrilling interest:

From the Battle-Field of Solferino.
Correspondence of the New York Times.

CASTIGLIONE, ITALY, Friday night, June 24, 1859.

I came from Brescia early this morning, and arrived just in time to witness the last half of what I have very little doubt will turn out to have been the greatest battle the modern world has seen. I cannot describe it with any precision as yet, for it has lasted all day, and extended over a circuit of not less than fifteen miles; the noise of the cannonade, and even of the musketry, moreover, is still in my ears, and none of those engaged in it, except the wounded, have returned to give us any distinct and connected report.—But not less than 450,000 men have been engaged in it; and of these not less than 30,000 (dead or disabled) lie, on this bright starry night, upon the bloody field.

The battle commenced at a little before 5 o'clock in the morning—not far from sunrise. Just back of Castiglione rises a high range of hills, which projects a mile or thereabouts into the plain, and then breaks off towards the left into a wide expanse of smaller hills, and so into the rolling surface which makes that portion of the plain. The Austrians had taken position upon these hills—planting cannon upon those nearest to Castiglione which they could approach, as the French army was in full force in and around that little village—and had stationed their immense array all over the surrounding plain. As nearly as we can now learn the Emperor Francis Joseph had collected here not less than 225,000 troops, and commanded them in person. His evident purpose was to make a stand here and risk the fortunes of the war upon the hazards of the day. Napoleon promptly accepted the challenge, and commenced the attack as soon as it was light this morning, by placing cannon upon the hills still nearer to Castiglione than those held by the Austrians, and opening fire upon them on the heights beyond.

He took his own stand upon the highest of these—a steep, sharp-backed ridge, which commands a magnificent view of the entire circuit of the plain, and from that point directed the entire movements of his army during the early portion of the day. The French very soon drove the enemy out of the posts they held nearest to the town, and followed them into the small villages of the plain below. The first of these was Solferino, where they had a sharp and protracted engagement.—The Austrians disputed every inch of the ground, and fought here, as they did throughout the day, with the utmost desperation.—They were *three times* driven out of the town, before they would *stay* out. The people of the village, moreover, took part against the French, upon whom they fired from their windows, and the French were compelled, in self-defence, to burn the town. When they found it impossible to hold their ground any longer, they fell back, slowly and steadily, until they reached the village of Volta, which, as you will see by the map, lies directly southeast from Castiglione, and is only about a mile from the river Mincio, from which, however, it is separated by a range of hills.

Upon these hills, in the rear of the town, and overlooking it completely on the south and southeast sides, the Austrians had planted very formidable batteries; and when I arrived upon the field and went at once to the height where the Emperor had stood at the opening of the engagement, but which he had left an hour before to follow his victorious troops, these batteries were blazing away upon the French who were stationed on the plain below. I was too far off to observe with any accuracy the successive steps of the action, but I could distinctly see the troops stationed upon the broad plain, and moving up in masses towards the front, where the artillery was posted, as their services were required. But as soon as they reached this point they were speedily enveloped in the smoke of the cannon, and disappeared from observation. But the general result was soon made evident by the slackening of the Austrian fire, and by the falling back of their smoke and a corresponding advance on the part of that which rose from the French artillery.

The cannonading at that point lasted for over an hour; but in precisely what direction the Austrians retreated, it was not possible, from the position I occupied, to see. I was afraid to change it, moreover, because, although I might easily have gone more directly and closely upon the field, I could not have found any eminence upon the plain from which I could have had so sweeping and complete a view. Part of the Austrian force probably crossed the Mincio river, which flows southward from the lower end of Lake Guarda, and empties into the Po. But the battle continued to rage all over the region northwest of a line connecting the towns of Castiglione, Solferino and Volta. At one point after another a sharp cannonading would arise and continue for a half or three-quarters of an hour—and after each successive engagement of this kind, the result became apparent in the retreat of the Austrians and the advance of the French forces. During all the early part of the day the sky had been clear, and the weather hot.

But clouds began to gather at about noon, and at 5 o'clock, while the cannonade was at its height, a tremendous thunderstorm rolled up from the northwest; the wind came first, sweeping from the parched streets an enormous cloud of dust, and was soon followed by a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by vivid lightning and rapid explosions of rattling thunder. The storm lasted for about an hour, and the cannonading, so far as we could distinguish, was suspended. Then the rain ceased, the clouds blew away, the sun shone out again, and the air was cooled and perfectly delightful. Though the cannon may have ceased for a time to take part in it, the fight had meantime gone on—and when I again resumed my post of observation, from which the storm had expelled me, the cannonading commenced on the extreme left of the entire field and on the very borders of the lake, northeast from Castiglione and west of Peschiera.

The Piedmontese troops, under the King, who commands them in person, had been posted there, and received the Austrians as they came around. From about 7 o'clock until after nightfall an incessant and most terrible combat was here kept up. The batteries of the two armies were apparently about half a mile apart, and at the outset they were both served with nearly equal and effective vigor. But the Austrians gradually slackened their fire and several times took up new positions, while the Sardinians poured a rapid and uninterrupted shower of balls upon them, suspending only for a few minutes at a time, and then renewing it again with redoubled fury. The wind had now gone down, the air was still, and the sound of musketry, as well as of the cannon, was distinctly heard. The former was continuous, sharp and incessant, sounding like the constant and irregular pattering of hail upon a roof, while the latter was occasionally suspended, but while it lasted was overwhelmingly grand and terrible.

Over the Sardinian Park arose a dense white cloud of smoke, directly upwards, its sides perfectly upright and well defined, and spreading outward both ways at the top like an enormous sheaf of wheat. The sun was making a glorious setting in the West, and as his light gradually departed, the vivid flashes at each discharge of the cannon gleamed through the smoke like sharp lightning through the breast of an enormous cloud. Sometimes only a single flash would be seen, then two or three at once, and sometimes half a dozen would break forth in instant succession. It was beginning to get dark when I turned to descend the hill, and all the way down I still heard the roar of the cannon and the clattering of the guns of the infantry.—But the Austrians were clearly falling back, and could scarcely have failed to sustain a total route. It is possible they may be in condition to make one more struggle in the morning, but judging from my observation, it certainly is not probable. They have sustained an overwhelming defeat, and it seems to me not unlikely that the Emperor may now be induced, by the representations of neutral powers, to accept the peace which Napoleon will be very likely to tender him.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

Later from Castiglione on the Day of the Battle of Solferino—Details of the Action.

CASTIGLIONE, Friday, June 24.

* * * * On the night of the 23d the whole Austrian army moved up to the vicinity of Castiglione, within a mile of the advanced camp of the French army. They came up so noiselessly that the French supposed it to be their intention to sweep around and encircle the town. No such attempt, however, was made, and at 5 o'clock this morning the battle commenced, but by which army the first gun was fired no one thus far has been able to inform me. It was an understood thing, no doubt, in both armies, that the moment had arrived for the decisive trial of strength, and it mattered little who fired the first gun. Both armies were eager to begin the struggle, and only awaited the signal of attack.

The Austrain position was in a crescent, (as at Magenta,) about eight miles long, and was exceedingly strong in every point of view, since the French were obliged to attack from the plain, in full view, and in a concentrated form.

During the first hours of the battle the French were twice driven back by the superior numbers and the impetuosity of the Austrians. But this retrograde movement was not a repulse, and the ground lost was immediately regained. It was the first regiment of Zouaves that suffered most at this moment. At one o'clock I saw two cart loads of wounded men of this regiment as they came off the field, on their way to the hospital at Castiglione, and they told me that at that moment not a single commissioned officer of their regiment was on his feet. Their brave colonel, who had been promoted only three days before, in place of their colonel killed at Magenta, had received three wounds, and in fact I saw him carried from the field soon afterwards on a litter, covered with blood and dust, and apparently suffering deeply from his wounds.

The two villages on the line of hills held by the Austrians offered the greatest resistance to the advance of the French. One of these, Solferino, was taken and re-taken three times by Canrobert's division, and it is said that at this point the dead bodies actually concealed the ground from view.

Another village nearer to Castiglione, in which, strange to relate, both the men and the women of the town fired upon the French, was totally burnt down by Marshal Canrobert's orders, who was naturally indignant at such conduct.

The Austrians were gradually driven back over the plain, and from their strong position on the hill-sides, till at 4 o'clock they made their last obstinate stand at the town of Volta, six miles east of Castiglione. An hour's work dislodged them from this place, and then, at 5 o'clock, a violent rain-storm coming up, attended with lightning and thunder, the retreat of the Austrians commenced.

The correspondent adds that he feels warranted in saying that the French must have had 25,000 men *hors de combat*. He says he saw 10,000 wounded men come from the field, on carts, wagons, mules and litters. He further adds:

If I did not already know the result of the battle, I would be ready to suppose, from the enormous number of wounded soldiers at this moment passing my window, that the French army had been literally destroyed. I am quite sure, no matter what the French official report may say, that my preceding estimate of the number of wounded is small.

We saw about three thousand Austrian prisoners brought in. How many were taken during the day could not be ascertained. I saw one crowd of 600, another of 450, and many smaller squads. The Austrian wounded were piled into the carts sometimes indiscriminately with the French.

The most horrible wounds to look at were those of the face. Two Zouaves of the first regiment had the whole under jaw carried away, and yet these brave fellows walked behind the carts of their comrades more dangerously wounded than themselves. Some had their eyes closed from blows with the butts of the muskets, others had their cheeks or mouths hanging in *lambeaux* from sword cuts, others the cheeks swolen to enormous dimensions from balls that had pierced their faces through and through. The women who had remained in the town of Castiglione shed tears apparently at the utter hopelessness of rendering assistance to such a number of brave and suffering men. Yet every house was thrown open, and every hand was ready to aid in alleviating their pain.

For the most part they asked but for wine or water, for the loss of blood creates thirst, and the fatigues of the day must have been great from the length of the battle and the extent of ground to fight over. Many of the soldiers were naked to the waist—their coats having been torn to pieces in the bayonet and hand to hand fights, and their shirts torn up to staunch their blood. All were covered with dust and had their clothes more or less torn, both officers and men, and presented, even in the absence of blood-stained clothes, the most pitiable appearance. But all who were not suffering had stamped upon their countenances that quiet, determined look which soldiers acquire in battle, and which is called in the French army the "professional air."

THE WOUNDED—TERRIBLE SCENES.

The writer of the foregoing account of the battle next describes the wounded as they were brought to Castiglione. He estimates the number brought to that city alone at 10,000, and says:

It was certainly the most dreadful sight I ever saw. Every conceivable kind of wound which can be inflicted upon men was here exhibited. All who were able to do so, were obliged to walk—the wagons and animals at command being all required for those who could not otherwise be moved. Some walked along, their faces completely covered with blood from sabre cuts upon their heads. Many had their arms shattered—hundreds had their heads tied up—and some carried most ghastly wounds upon their faces. Some had tied up their wounds, and others had stripped away the clothing which chafed and made them worse. I saw one man walking along with a firm step and resolute air—naked to his waist, and having a bullet wound upon his side, an ugly gash along his cheek, and a deep bayonet thrust, received from behind in the shoulder. Most of those who were walking wore a serious look—conversing but little with one another, though they walked two and two—and a few of them carried upon their faces any considerable expression of pain.

Those who were more severely injured rode upon donkeys or in carts, and a few were carried upon mattresses on men's shoulders. But these were mostly officers, and nearly all I saw carried in that way were so badly wounded that their recovery is scarcely possible. One had both his legs crushed by a cannon ball. Another had received a ball in his thigh, and was evidently suffering the most intense agony. Many of those whose wounds were in their legs were seated in chairs swung across a donkey—one being on each side. Several who were thus carried, and were supported by soldiers walking by their side, were apparently unconscious, and seemed to be dying. Then would come carts, large and small, carrying three, five, and some of them ten or fifteen each. A steady stream of these ghastly victims of the battle of the day poured through the town. I stood in the crowd by the side of them as the sad procession passed along, and watched it at this point for over an hour. It was not interrupted for a moment—except now and then by a crowd of prisoners—and it continued thus from about ten in the morning, when it began to flow, until I left the street, long after dark.

Every church, every large hall, every private house in the town has been taken for the service of the wounded. Those whose injuries are slight, after having been dressed, pass at once into the ranks and mingle with their comrades. I looked into the church as I passed by.

All the seats, railings, &c., had been removed;—matresses of hay had been spread upon the floor, and were completely filled with wounded men, in every stage of suffering and of peril, lying side by side. The surgeons were dressing their wounds; sisters of charity and other women were giving them wine and otherwise ministering to their comfort; but morning, I am sure, will dawn upon a large proportion of them relieved forever from their pain. If anything can be more horrible than a soldier's life, it certainly is a soldier's death.

Six or eight times while I stood upon the street watching the wounded there came along squads of prisoners taken at various stages of the action. Sometimes there would be only three or four—then twenty, fifty or a hundred, and in one company over 400. They walked closely together, six or eight deep—the officers being generally in the middle—and were guarded by a single file of troops walking on each side. As a general thing they were not bad looking men. Very many of them were very young, not over 16 certainly.

The correspondent of the London Herald says: "So little did the French expect a battle, that on the previous night a message from the King of Sardinia, asking for support in case he should be attacked, was met with a refusal on the ground that an attack by the Austrians was not probable. At day break, however, the crops of General D'Hilliers came in sight of Solferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The marshal resisted to the best of his power and sent off an aide-de-camp for supports, but it was not before three hours of frightful carnage that the corps of General Niel made its appearance. The Austrians were then slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a pause and the French continued to gain ground, heaps of their own and the enemy's corpses marking the fluctuations of the fight.

"The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino; but all of a sudden they made a tremendous bust forward and the French were driven down the hill. Admirably supported by their artillery, however, they made a stand and commenced on a move to advance. It was like a hailstorm—the shower of bullets and balls—and whole files were mowed down by a single discharge.

"Meanwhile at the right and left wing the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were slowly driven back. General Canrobert's corps was also heavily punished, and had there been a skillful general in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their forces against the weak point of the enemy's line, matters would have had a very different aspect.

"The French commander, to whom the credit of the day is entirely due, whether it be Gen. Niel, McMahon, or the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard and a strong division of infantry against the Austrian centre, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and right wings, which did not need them.

"Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solferino, but the French strongly held it, and the Austrian bugles began to sound a general retreat. An attempt was made by the French cavalry to pursue them, which led to an encounter between the French Chasseurs and the Austrian Hulans, in which the former were rapidly put to *right about*."

It is stated that not a single Hungarian regiment was allowed to take part in the battle, and that the Italian regiments had all been previously sent to the Tyrol.

Twenty thousand corpses are said to have been buried, and many were yet lying in the ditches and cornfields.

"The loss of the French is 720 officers placed *hors de combat*, one hundred and twenty of whom were killed, and twelve thousand privates killed and wounded. Among the killed are seven colonels and six lieutenant colonels. Among these wounded are five generals."

Vienna, July 1.—The Austrian correspondent says that the loss at the battle of the 24th, as far as has yet been ascertained, is 1,900 killed and 8,100 wounded.

A Shocking Homicide.

Last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a desperate deed of blood was enacted in South Baltimore. A young man named Wm. W. Taylor, while passing along Henrietta street, near Light, and when opposite the public house of John Kenny, was accosted by a party of men, who asked him to treat. Taylor refused, when one of the party knocked him down, and another jumping from one of the buggies in which the parties had ridden to the house, caught Taylor by the hair of his head, and putting a pistol close to the back of the skull, fired.

The ball passed clear into the brain, and Taylor, with a single gasp, fell over on the curb. The perpetrators then jumped into the buggies and attempted to escape by fast driving. One of the vehicles was upset, and Thomas Eaton, an occupant, was captured by the police, who were attracted to the spot by the report of the pistol. The rest abandoned the vehicles and ran away on foot. Taylor was lifted from the pavement and carried by several citizens to his boarding house, No 36 Henrietta street, near Charles, and about a square distant from the scene of the shooting. Dr. George W. Benson was summoned, but he lived only a short time. Immediately upon the shooting, Captain Woods, Sergeant Crouch and other officers of the district, started in different directions to arrest the perpetrators of the crime, but up to midnight no more had been arrested. Taylor, it is said, was a member of the Bethel Church, Lee street, and was on his way to the wharf to witness the return of the Sabbath school on board the steamer Lancaster, from an excursion to Lower Canton, when the murderous assault was made upon him. Deceased was 26 years of age, a native of Accomac county, Va., and a shoemaker by trade. While the examination was progressing before the coroner, a sister of the deceased arrived at the house, and her shrieks and cries were heart-rending to hear.—*Baltimore Sun of Wednesday.*

[From the Phila. Pennsylvania Inquirer]

New and Prosperous Settlement.—Hammonton, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, is a flourishing village settled chiefly by New Englanders, who wish to escape their frosty climate, and by persons from the West, who are engaged in the grape culture. One year ago the settlement commenced, and since then has a population of fifteen hundred. They have built about three hundred houses, opened four stores, several hotels, one steam saw and planing mill, and one water power saw and planing mill, with schools, churches, and brick yards. They have set out since, forty vinyards, and in short, established a settlement, which from the respectability of the settlers, is destined to became one of the most important and influential places in the State of New Jersey. Grape growers are of the opinion that the strip of land between the Little and the Great Egg Harbor rivers is the best for the vine, owing to both soil and climate, of any that has been found in the country. From the extent they are entering into the business, a supply of pure and unadulterated wines may soon be expected.—They who have raised crops at Hammonton represent that the soil is very productive. It is not surprising that the place should increase so rapidly, when it is considered the advantages it presents over the West in health, climate and markets. Crops are secure from frosts, that blighting enemy that robs the farmer of the North of so much of his labor and profit.

☞A machine for breaking stone for macadamising streets, was tried in Chicago, Ill., a few days since. It was run by a ten horse engine, and broke three cords of stone into "egg size" and less, in an hour's time.

Butter.—Prime lots of this table delicacy are selling at ten cents in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

THE COMPILER.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Auditor General,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.
For Surveyor General,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

News, etc.

Many counterfeit notes on the Northwestern (Va.) Bank are said to be in circulation along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

Col. Charles A. May, the hero of Rasaca de la Palma, arrived recently at Leavenworth, en route for Fort Kearney, of which post he is the commanding officer.

Hon. W. M. Mills, late mayor of the city of La Salle, Ill., a highly esteemed citizen, died on the 27th ult., of the terrible disease of hydrophobia. He was recently bitten by his small household pet dog.

A disease resembling the hog cholera is prevailing among the hogs near Wheeling, Va.

Twenty-four Zouaves have become general officers, and two marshals of France.

An order has been issued by command of Lieut. General Scott, in which he alludes to the report of the Inspector General as evidence that the subject of bayonet exercise and target practice for small arms has been almost entirely neglected by the troops, especially the bayonet exercise, and he directs that hereafter the troops be regularly and systematically instructed in the full use of the several weapons placed in their hands.

The Roman correspondent of the *Weekly Register*, (Catholic organ,) writes that Her Majesty Queen Victoria has forwarded an autograph letter to the Pope, thanking his Holiness for his present of a beautiful mosaic table. It is added that the Pope was much gratified with the friendly sentiments expressed by Her Majesty.

The Lawrence County Bank has closed its doors. It has had a precarious existence from the first, and been looked upon as not over safe.

The Tioga County Bank is also reported bad.

Mr. Seaman, late Superintendent of Public Printing, and under an indictment for malfeasance in office, has returned to the city of Washington.

The Dayton *Empire* says that some of the editors located in the districts in Ohio where the wheat was *ruined*, are bragging about big wheat, and big yields, and challenging those in other sections where the wheat *wasn't* ruined to beat it!

An extra of the Adrian (Mich.) Expositor, July 5, has the following: "A sad accident occurred yesterday afternoon, at Clear Lake, Steuben co., Ia., twenty miles south of Hillsdale, by the upsetting of a sail-boat containing a party of twenty-seven persons, mostly ladies and children, fourteen of whom were drowned."

At Sturgis, Michigan, a young man named William Gaines drank two table spoonfuls of wintergreen oil, on a foolish strife as to who could drink the strongest oil. He died from its effects in a few hours.

The fashionable churches in New York generally closed for the season on Sunday last.—During the summer solstice, religion is out of town—gone to Newport, to roll in the surf, to Saratoga, to drink Congress Water, to the Falls, to study nature, and listen to the Creator's voice in the roar of the cataract.

It is said that some fifty English gentlemen have determined on chartering a large steamer for an excursion trip across the Atlantic, intending to make a tour through the United States.

A Knoxville paper says, that a wife in that neighborhood has had three children at a birth. Her husband is entitled to a divorce, says Prentice. She is a very overbearing woman.

There is an old bachelor in New York so confirmed that he won't read the war news, because so much is said about infantry.

Hard to Please.

It is impossible, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, for the present Administration to do anything pleasing to the Opposition grumblers. Having made up their minds to be in a bad humor, they remain in a perpetual and painful state of irritation. Their indignation at the fearful extravagance of the Administration is not exhausted, before they discern that this same Administration is entirely too economical. The last Congress having adjourned without making the usual postal appropriations, through the factious exertions of Mr. Grow and his Republican confederates in the House of Representatives, the Postmaster General has been compelled to curtail the expenses of the Department, and in doing so many of the country mail routes have been discontinued, and others cut down to half service. No sooner is this announced than it is the signal for a combined assault upon the Administration for its niggardly economy.—Now retrenchment would be a very easy matter if it cost nothing, but in a Government, as well as in a private household, some comfort or luxury must be sacrificed if the means are not forthcoming to support it. It may be very inconvenient to do so, but the work must be accomplished or a debt incurred. It is one thing to talk of retrenchment, and another thing to feel its effects. If the Post Office Department had ample funds it would be an easy matter to keep up all the existing routes, but as it has not, some must be cut off. The Postmaster General has determined upon reducing the expenses of the Department, and has adopted the only course by which it can be accomplished. The Opposition have demanded economy, and now that they have it—and most rigidly applied—they are the first to exclaim against it, so inveterate is the spirit of opposition.

Opposition Regard for the Foreigner.—The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*, a Black Republican, Know-Nothing journal, says:

"We unhesitatingly over that seven-tenths of the foreigners in our land, are not as intelligent as the full blooded Africans of our State—we will not include the part blood."

Such is the feeling and sentiment of the Opposition party, generally, North and South, and they act it out whenever and wherever they have the power. They have done so in Massachusetts, by their "two years amendment" to the Constitution of that State, and they attempted it in New Jersey, New York, and other States.

☞G. Edward Hersh, Esq., and Lady, of York, sailed for Europe on Monday last, in the steamer Arabia, from Boston.

Interesting Letters on the Naturalization Question.

Reference having been made to the course pursued by Mr. FILLMORE's Administration in relation to naturalized American citizens who returned to their native homes, we publish, on this subject, the recorded opinions of DANIEL WEBSTER and EDWARD EVERETT, each of whom was Secretary of State during that Administration:

[*Extract.*]—*Mr. Webster to Ignacio Tolen, N.Y.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 25, 1852.

The respect paid to any passport granted by this Department to a naturalized citizen, formerly a subject of Spain, will depend upon the laws of that nation in relation to the allegiance due its authority by its native-born subjects. If that Government recognizes the right of its subjects to denationalize themselves, and assimilate with the citizens of other countries, the usual passport will be a sufficient safeguard to you; but if allegiance to the Crown of Spain may not legally be renounced by its subjects, you must expect to be liable to the obligations of a Spanish subject if you voluntarily place yourself within the jurisdiction of that Government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 1, 1852.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to Mr. Roddall of the 27th ultimo, inquiring whether Mr. Victor B. Repierre, a native of France, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, can expect the protection of this Government in that country when proceeding thither with a passport from this Department. In reply, I have to inform you that if, as is understood to be the fact, the Government of France does not acknowledge the right of natives of that country to renounce their allegiance, it may lawfully claim their services when found within French jurisdiction. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

To J. B. Nones, Esq., New York.

The letter from Mr. EVERETT was addressed to our Minister at Berlin, under date of 14th January, 1853, in reference to several cases which had been presented by the Minister. "The question raised," Mr. EVERETT writes, "has received the particular attention of the President." The following extracts sufficiently state his doctrine:

If, then, a Prussian subject, born and living under this state of law, chooses to emigrate to a foreign country without obtaining the certificate which alone can discharge him from the obligation of military services, he takes that step at his own risk. He elects to go abroad under the burden of a duty which he owes to his Government. His departure is of the nature of an escape from her laws; and if, at any subsequent period, he is indiscreet enough to return to his nature country, he cannot complain if those laws are executed to his disadvantage. His case resembles that of a soldier or sailor enlisted by conscription or other compulsory process in the army or navy. If he should desert the service of his country, and thereby render himself amenable to military law, no one would expect that he could return to his native land and bid defiance to its laws, because, in the meantime, he might have become a naturalized citizen of a foreign State.

For these reasons, and without entering into the discussion of the question of perpetual allegiance, the President is of opinion that, if a subject of Prussia, lying under a legal obligation in that country to perform a certain amount of military duty, leaves his native land, and, without performing that duty or obtaining the prescribed "certificate of emigration," comes to the United States and is naturalized, and afterwards, for any purposes whatever, goes back to Prussia, it is not competent for the United States to protect him from the operation of the Prussian law. The case may be one of great hardship, especially if the omission to procure the certificate arose from inadvertence or ignorance; but this fact, though a just ground of sympathy, does not alter the case as one of international law.

The position of Gen. CASS, in his letter to Mr. HOFER, is, certainly, more liberal towards naturalized citizens than either of the above. He says:

"The position of the United States, as communicated to the minister at Berlin for the information of the Prussian government, that native-born Prussians, naturalized in the United States, and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties except such as were existing at the period of their emigration. If at that time they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion; but this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no *present* liabilities exist against them, at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly towards the United States."

☞We shall publish next week an extract of a dispatch from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States at the Court of Berlin, in regard to a citizen of the United States, who is a native of the kingdom of Hanover, and who, when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army, nor had been drafted to serve in it, recently returned there on a visit, when he was immediately deprived of his liberty and compelled to do military duty.—Gen. Cass says that the naturalized foreigner is entitled to "all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to a native born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that, under the constitution, 'no person except a native-born citizen is eligible to the office of President.'" Know Nothings cannot much longer misrepresent Gen. Cass' position.

Family Jars.

The Know Nothings and Black Republicans are not quite harmonious among themselves, even in New England. Some of their leading journals in Connecticut are very much dissatisfied about something, and are giving expression to their displeasure in language more forcible than flattering. The *Winsted Herald* says:

"Without professing to speak for any one but ourself in the premises, we confess we are ready and willing to see a Democratic legislature in Connecticut, if all the Republican legislatures must be like those of the past three or four years. The party is weakened and the State not essentially benefited by their performances; and if we could be assured of our congressional representation, the Democrats might have the State and welcome, at least long enough to try what they can do."

☞The Democratic State Central Committee of Massachusetts, before the passage of the recent amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting naturalized citizens to vote for two years, issued a circular calling upon the Democratic Town Committees to organize against it. The only printed votes against, used at the election, were also furnished by that Committee, while the American Republican Committee procured the printing and circulation of those by which the "secret villainy" was passed.

☞CHARLES M. ROBINSON has been appointed Postmaster at Fairfield, in this county, in place of JACOB BRINKERHOFF, resigned.

Local Affairs.

Delegate Elections and County Convention.

THE Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county met at the house of H. D. Wattles, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 16th day of July instant, and on motion adopted, unanimously, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several Townships and Boroughs of Adams county, be and they are hereby requested to meet at their usual places of holding Delegate Elections, *on Saturday, the 6th day of August next,* for the purpose of chosing Delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in the Borough of Gettysburg, *on Monday following,* (the 8th of August,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.—The Delegate Elections to open at 3 o'clock and close at 5 o'clock, P. M., in all the districts except the borough of Gettysburg—in the latter the election to be held between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

HENRY J. STAHLE, *Ch'n.*
H. A. PICKING, *Sec'y.*
July 18, 1859.

Destructive Fires.

At about 5 o'clock, P. M., yesterday week, the dwelling of Mr. HENRY KUHN, in Irishtown, Oxford township, this county, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be checked the entire building was in ruins, involving also in the destruction all its contents,—beds, bedding, and household furniture of various kinds. The family were left without even a change of clothing. The loss is estimated at six hundred dollars—partially insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

During the thunder storm of Wednesday evening, a large bank barn on one of the farms of WILLIAM JENKINS, Esq., near Lilly's dam, on Conowago creek, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed, with all it contained. The harvesters had, that day, or the day before, finished storing it, to the roof, with grain and hay. A wagon, in the barn floor, was also burnt. The loss is heavy, but we have not heard the amount estimated, nor whether there was any insurance upon it.

On the same evening, the lightning struck a large tree standing near the dwelling of Mr. WM. CRISSWELL, in Reading township, and, in a very singular manner, spread over the top, barking many of the limbs—then descending the trunk to the ground. A gable end of a spring house standing near by was thrown in, and the plastering knocked off in spots from the inside walls, the lightning seemingly having departed from its common practice of travelling in "straight streaks."

On Friday afternoon last, the barn of Mr. JOSEPH REBERT, in Franklin township, was destroyed by lightning, with 748 dozen of wheat, ten or fifteen tons of hay, and a carriage and harness. A calf also perished in the flames. The loss is about one thousand dollars—no insurance. The lightning was unusually terrific in that locality, and the rain fell in torrents.

The residence of Mr. ROBERT SLEMMONS, near Fairfield, was also visited by lightning on Friday afternoon, but no damage done.

A tree within a few feet of Mr. ROBERT McLAUGHLIN's residence, in the immediate vicinity of the same town, was also struck, considerably shocking the inmates of the house, and breaking eleven window panes.

On the same afternoon, the dwelling of Mr. SEBASTIAN WEAVER, in Mountpleasant township, was struck by lightning, but we believe no damage resulted beyond the knocking down of a partition and the shivering of a looking glass.

The residence of Mr. —— CROFT, near Irishtown, was also struck, with no injury of consequence to the building, but one of his children was rendered apparently lifeless by the shock. Our informant could not tell whether or not it subsequently recovered.

Concert and Pic Nic.

A grand Concert will be given in this place on Friday evening, July 29th, by the Singing Associations of Fairfield, Hanover and Gettysburg, under the direction of Prof. HARRY, and on the day following a Pic Nic will be had in Walter's Grove, a mile and a half north of town—to both of which probably a thousand invitations will be distributed.—Three Bands from Gettysburg and one from Hanover will be present at the Pic Nic, and an appropriate address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER. The Concert will be free, but it is expected that very many will contribute to the fund of provisions. It will of course prove *the* Concert and Pic Nic of the year.

Pic Nic Excursion.

A grand Pic Nic Excursion party will leave Littlestown on the cars, for Conowago, on Saturday next, (the 23d inst.) The train will leave at 7 A. M., and return at 6 o'clock, P. M. A large number of invitations have been sent out, and it promises to be the grandest time known in the history of Pic Nics there. An efficient Committee have the matter in hand and they are sparing no pains to make it an entire success.

Death from Lock Jaw.

An interesting little son of Mr. SAMUEL HERBST, of this place, died from Lock Jaw, on Monday evening last. On the Saturday previous, after active exercise, in which he had become overheated, he bathed his feet in cold water, suddenly checking perspiration. That evening he rested rather uneasily, on Sunday morning his jaws became fixed, and on Monday evening he died, as already stated. His name was DANIEL HENRY, and was 11 years 4 months and 21 days old. His remains were interred in Ever Green Cemetery on Wednesday, attended by many friends.

Distressing Accident.

On Friday week, a man named NICHOLAS LING, residing in Oxford township, fell from a hay wagon and broke one of his legs. He was conveyed to his residence, where the fractured limb was set, and he received such attention, surgical and otherwise, as his case required. The sufferer is a man somewhat advanced in years.

Hot!

The "heated term" is upon us. On Monday the highest point reached by the mercury in the thermometer here was 90°, on Tuesday 96°, on Wednesday 98°, and on Thursday 90°. Accounts of unusually hot weather last week reach us from all points.

Rain.

The heated atmosphere of Wednesday was succeeded in the evening by a refreshing fall of rain. The effect was immediately perceptible in the state of the mercury, which fell several degrees, and gave promise of relief from the oppressive heat which for several days and nights had rendered comfort impossible. Thursday, though warm, was far more pleasant than the previous day.

Property Sales.

Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON has sold three acres of land, lying at the foot of the Ridge, between the Chambersburg Turnpike and the Railroad, for $135 per acre. Purchaser Miss CAROLINE S. SHEADS, who intends building upon, and otherwise improving the property.

Mr. JAMES FOSTER has purchased of Messrs. HOKE & McCONAUGHY a lot of ground on High street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, for $150 cash.

Military.

Gen. WM. F. WALTER, Brigadier General of the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, P. M., has appointed his staff officers, who have been duly commissioned, with the following ranks and titles:

Judge Advocate—Wm. B. McClellan, with the rank of Major.
Surgeon—Robert Horner, with the rank of Major.
Aid de Camp—Henry S. Benner, with the rank of Captain.
Pay Master—J. F. Baily, with the rank of Captain.
Quarter Master—David Weikert, with the rank of Captain.

Groceries.

Messrs. HOOK & BALDWIN, whose advertisement appears in another column, offer great inducements to purchasers of these staple goods. They keep constantly on hand an extensive stock adapted to the city and country trade, which they sell at wholesale and retail. They claim to possess certain advantages which will enable them to fill orders for groceries at the lowest prices, from a pound to a ton. They will take country produce in exchange for goods, or will sell it on commission. We would recommend our readers to consider the claims of this enterprising firm, and send their orders and try them at least.

Fine Mules.

We clip the following paragraph from the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, of the 15th of June. J. W. SHEFFER is a son of Hon. D. SHEFFER, of Petersburg, (Y. S.,) this county:

We noticed, on Monday, in the crowd of fine stock on the public square, three mule colts, dropped in April, the property of Mr. J. H. Sheffer, of this county, which were sold for $110 per head. They were remarkable in size and form, and the produce of his jack Tuscarora.

☞The wheat crop of this county—unusually heavy—has been gathered. Adams can now rank among the best grain growing counties of the State. For the growth of fine grass it has long been proverbial.

☞ROBERT M. STEWART, son of Dr. W. R. STEWART, of Petersburg, sends us, from his father's farm, in Tyrone township, a stalk of Timothy measuring 6 feet 1 inch.

JACOB LADY, of Franklin township, contributes a Timothy stalk 6 feet 5½ inches in length—the tallest of the season.

☞The Northern Central Railway Company have recently placed on their Road the first instalment of a lot of new Passenger Cars which they have been building since the present management took charge of it. They are handsomely made, somewhat larger than the cars in use for some time past, and are lighted with gas.

☞Rev. W. K. ZIEBER, of Tiffin, Ohio, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the German Reformed Congregation of Hanover, and will deliver his introductory discourse on the first Sabbath in August.

☞The corporators of the Hanover Gas Light Company have received a certified copy of their Act of Incorporation, and the subscription books will be opened in the course of this week.

☞We give the following receipt for making pineapple jelly, which may be new to many of our lady readers:—Pare and grate the pineapple, and put into the preserving pan with one pound of fine white sugar for every pound of fruit; stir it and boil it until well mixed, and thicken sufficiently; then strain it, pour it into jars, and when it has become cool, cover the jellies with papers wet with brandy, cover the jars tightly, and treat them as apple jelly.

☞When it is desired to render onions more mild in flavor, it may be accomplished by burying them in the soil after they have been thoroughly dried, as when prepared for winter use. One night in the soil will abstract much of the redundant odor. Fishy ducks, dried codfish, etc., may be rendered much less objectionable in flavor by similar treatment. Before burying fish or ducks, wrap them in absorbent paper, or a muslin cloth, slightly moistened.

☞We give this week a thrillingly interesting account of the battle of Solferino.—Read it.

☞Hon. Rufus Choate, of Mass., died on Wednesday last, at Halifax, where, in consequence of ill health, he was compelled to stop while en route for Europe. His age was about 60 years.

☞Two men were killed, and several wounded, by the bursting of a cannon at the Washington Navy Yard on Thursday last.

Committed Suicide.—A well known citizen of Frankford township, Cumberland county, named GEORGE FINKENBINDER, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, aged about 34 years, committed suicide on Friday week, by hanging himself with a chain from a rafter in his barn. The deceased had been in bad health for some time previous, and no doubt was laboring under a depression of spirits when he committed the rash act. He was a married man, and leaves a widow and several children.

☞A few of our Democratic cotemporaries are discussing the merits of the various candidates for the Gubernatorial succession next year. We think, with the Easton *Argus*, that the agitation of this subject is premature. We have an important contest on hand this fall, that should be first disposed of; when that is over it will be time to look about us for a candidate for our next Governor.

☞Liberty township boasts of the largest baby in Washington county, and Washington county challenges the State (of Ohio.) The child's name is Isabella Thompson. She will be six years old in September next, is three feet ten inches high and weighs considerably over 200 pounds. Her arm between the elbow and shoulder measures 17½ inches in circumference. She is a woman in appearance, and as intelligent as ordinary children of her age, has a good ear for music and is healthy. Where's Barnum?

☞The N. Y. *Tribune* says the Republican party is just now in a state of suspense. That is the case with all criminals when the jury is out.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan. Sickles.

The New York Tribune is credibly informed from various sources that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles has become entirely reconciled with his wife, and is now living with her in marital relations as before the death of the late Philip Barton Key. The Tribune says:

We are assured that in taking this remarkable step, Mr. Sickles has alienated himself from most if not all of those personal and political friends who devotedly adhered to him during his recent imprisonment and trial.—The reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Sickles was consummated, as we are informed, while Mr. S. was residing at the house of a friend on the Bloomingdale road, about half a mile from the former house of Mr. S., which for sometime past Mrs. Sickles has occupied, either alone or with some of the members of her own family. The suspicions of his host were excited by the reponted absence of Mr. S. at unusual hours; and when he came in very early one morning he was interrogated by the host and another friend who was present, and on his positively denying their right to question him, and refusing to give an explanation, they shook hands with him for the last time and he withdrew. It is said that he has since addressed letters to his former intimate associates, notifying them formally of the resumption of conjugal relations between himself and Mrs. Sickles.

The New York Sun confirms the statement of the Tribune, and states that Mr. Sickles a few days ago took Mrs. Sickles out sailing on the Hudson. The Sun remarks:

Perhaps the Christian influence of the clergyman, who manifested such a deep interest in Daniel's welfare during his incarceration in Washington, and his trial for the murder of Philip Barton Key, has kindled in his breast the spirit of charity. Or the music of the young juryman's violin may have rewakened those earlier sentiments of affection which had been temporarily paralyzed by the supposed "dishonoring of his bed." The only regret the public will have is that his vengeance proved so fatal, and that Mr. Key is not alive to witness Mr. Sickles' restoration to sanity, and his full condonation of his wife's "indiscretions." She confessed all, and her husband, it appears, has forgiven all. Would that he had earlier learned the prayer, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us."

☞One of the humanitarian movements of the times, although little known as such, can hardly be ever estimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparce, that skilful Physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skilful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off the worthless nostrums, until the word has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, Dr. Ayer, is pursuing a course which defeats this iniquity. He brings not only his own but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will bran instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view—which cure. Do we over estimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people.—*Gazette and Chronicle, Peru, Ia.*

☞At a hotel table the other day, a boarder remarked to his neighbor: "This must be a very healthy place for chickens."—"Why?" asked the other. "Because I never see any dead ones about."

☞The experiment of growing tobacco in Minnesota has proved quite successful, a heavy crop being anticipated this year.

☞In Schuylkill county, Pa., there are four hundred and twenty steam engines employed in raising coal, draining mines, manufacturing, and other purposes.

☞Enough of the Chinese sugar cane has been raised in Iowa, this season, to make a million gallons of syrup.

☞It has been decided, lately, in Court, that the word "children" in a will, includes grand-children.

☞Poverty is often hid under splendor.

Married.

On Monday, July 11, 1859, at Wild Wood, by Rev. Henry G. Dill, Rev. MARTIN L. DRUM, of the East Baltimore Conference, to Miss SELMA JANE, eldest daughter of David McMillan, Esq.

Died.

On the 1st inst., in Hamilton township, Adams county, Mr. FREDERICK KLINEPETER, Sr., aged 80 years 10 months and 25 days.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. RACHEL SMITH, widow of Anthony B. Smith, late of Mountpleasant township, aged about 51 years.

On the 1st inst., at his residence near Emmitsburg, Capt. MICHAEL SLUSS, in about the 75th year of his age.

At Chambersburg, on the 1st inst., Mr. SAMUEL BLOOD, many years ago a teacher in this place, aged about 70 years.

On the 2d inst., in Hamilton township, Mr. ANDREW SHANEBROUGH, aged 23 years 9 months and 17 days.

In Arendtsville, Adams county, on the 12th of July, Mrs. MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of Peter Ryster, Esq., aged 59 years 7 months and 16 days.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	5 50
Fine Flour	5 25
Fresh Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Rye	70
Corn	70
Oats	35
Buckwheat	50
Buckwheat Meal	2 00
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	1 75
Flax Seed	1 20
Barley	70
Plaster of Paris	7 00
Plaster ground, per bag	95

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 75 to 6 12
Wheat	1 25 to 1 55
Rye	70 to 82
Corn	83 to 86
Oats	30 to 38
Clover Seed	5 25 to 5 75
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Beef Cattle, per hund	6 00 to 10 00
Hogs, per hund	8 00 to 8 75
Hay	12 00 to 18 00
Whiskey	27 to 28
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 50
Do. from stores	6 50
Wheat	1 10 to 1 25
Rye	70
Corn	68
Oats	35
Clover Seed	4 75
Timothy Seed	1 50
Plaster	6 50

YORK—FRI[illegible]

Flour, from wagons	6 00
Do. from stores	6 50
Wheat	1 18 to 1 25
Rye	75
Corn	75
Oats	37
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	6 50

A Good Day's Shooting.—The York (Pa.) Protectionist says: On Tuesday last two of our townsmen, Dr. C. M. Nes and George Karg, killed on the Spring Forge grounds, in this county, *forty-six woodcock*. This is undoubtedly a "big day's hunt" when we take into consideration the scarcity of these birds in this neighborhood.

☞The lady who knit her brows has commenced a pair of socks.

☞A severe storm visited New York on Wednesday night last.

Special Notices.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—A Query. Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact the whole human system. Until Dr. Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters medical science was at fault and had exhausted itself in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The Dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and frequently a fatal affliction.

This unique and peculiar compound will as certainly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power such testimony as follows would not be given in its favor:

VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Washington, D. C., June 10.—Having made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, prepared by *Dr. George B. Green, of Wiscasset, Vt.*, and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation of the proprietor. We hope that this valuable remedy may be accessible to all the afflicted.

Samuel S. Phelps, William Upham, } U. S. Senators from Vermont.
James F. Simmons, } U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.
J. T. Morehead, U. S. Senator, and formerly Governor of Kentucky.
L. H. Arnold, formerly Governor of Rhode Island.
Wm. Woodbridge, late Governor of Michigan.

Its success in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

☞Beware of vile and worthless counterfeits! The only Genuine, Pure, and Medicinal Balsam has the name of "BUCHU" written with a pen, and the printed name of the proprietors, "S. W. FOWLE & Co.," on the outer wrapper.

Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler Gettysburg, Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg, M. Slaster, New Oxford, D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown, William Wolf, East Berlin, Peter Bollits, Hampton, Wm. B. Metcalf, York Springs, James A. Elder, Emmitsburg, and by all dealers in medicines. [July 11. 4w

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.—We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service than by again calling their attention to that most remarkable preparation, discovered by Dr Seth S. Hance, of Baltimore, Md., which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if fairly known, would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. Hance, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusal a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and enthusiastic terms. One great advantage this medicine possesses is the fact, that it can be transported through the mails, thereby affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding all possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. Hance pays the postage on his Pills to any part of the country and will forward them by return of mail, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are as follows: One box, $3, two do., $5, twelve do., $24. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. [July 11. 1m

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE, and feeling the hand of Time weighing heavily upon them with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, an Elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore, in a measure, the energy and ardor of more youthful days; build up their shrunken forms, and give health and energy to their remaining years.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold at 75 cents per bottle, by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas and South America. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Agent, Gettysburg—and dealers generally throughout the county. [July 11. 1m

☞Farm Lands for sale 25 miles from Philadelphia by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful, and secure from frosts. Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine Street Wharf, at Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M., by Railroad for Hammonton, or address B. J. Byrnes, by letter, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic county, New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

THE HAMMONTON FARMER—A newspaper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlement of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 50 cents per annum. Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton P. O., Atlantic county, New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, and where crops are never cut down by frosts, the terrible scourge of the north, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS prepared from a prescription by Sir J. Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions in 24 page of pamphlet are well observed.

For further particulars get a pamphlet free of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return of mail.

T. W. Dyott & Son, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia.—A. D. Buehler, Agent, Gettysburg. [June 13, '59. 1y

AN ANCIENT MONSTER.—The people of South Jersey have recently exhumed from a marl bed the skeleton of an animal, which must have been of the kangaroo species, of monstrous size. Its hind legs must have been seven feet long; the entire length of the animal, tail included, at least twenty five feet. The head was small and its neck thin; its teeth about two feet long, and so arranged as to form the words, "Buy your clothing of SAMSON, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg."

☞Persons wishing to change their business to a rapidly increasing country, a new settlement where hundreds are going—where the climate is mild and delightful—see adv. of the Hammonton Settlement in another column.

☞Persons wishing to establish Manufactories in a new and thriving place where business is good, see advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement.

☞Shoe business and Factories can be carried on profitably at Hammonton. See adv. of Hammonton Lands.

☞Grape growers can carry on their business most successfully at Hammonton, free from frosts. Some forty Vineyards set out the past season. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands in another column.

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
CORNER OF SECOND AND GREEN STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturers of White Lead, Zinc, Putty, Varnishes, &c. Wholesale dealers in Drugs, Window Glass, &c.—City and Country Merchants who desire to purchase from a select stock and at acceptable prices are respectfully requested to inspect our goods. Our White Lead, Zinc, Putty, and Varnishes, are sold by more than one thousand Wholesale Jobbing Houses throughout the Union, and give universal satisfaction. ☞Not one complaint has ever reached us.☜ Send your orders direct.
Feb. 7, 1859. 1y

☞All wanting Farms in a delightful climate, rich soil, and secure from frosts, See advertisement of Hammonton Lands in another column.

COMFORT FOR THE BALDHEADS.—A Paris letter writer says: "All the great bankers are bald—all the diplomatists, all the editors, all the managers of the theatres, all the officers of the army, all the senators, all the deputies, all the counsellors of State, all the magistrates. The most elegant men of Paris are bald; the writers are all bald. Baldness is becoming the sign of power, for every man who thinks hard in these days, thinks off his hair—Hail to the Bald-Headed century." In this country all the hard thinkers are distinguished by wearing garments procured at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

☞Persons wanting change of climate for health, see adv. of Hammonton Lands in another column.

☞To all wanting Farms—see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate granted and conveyed in trust by ANTHONY B. SMITH, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, to RACHEL SMITH, his widow, now also deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the township and county aforesaid—notice is hereby given to such as are indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER SMITH, *Executor.*
July 18, 1859. 6t

Notice.

FREDERICK KLINEPETER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Klinepeter, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, (the first named residing in said Hamilton township, and the last named in the borough of York, York co.,) they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN KLINEPETER,
FREDERICK KLINEPETER,
July 18, 1859. 6t *Administrators.*

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, *on Monday, the 15th of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

120. The second and final account of John T. Williams and William T. Williams, Executors of the last will and testament of Ezekiel Williams, of Hamilton township.

121. The first account of David Roarbaugh, Executor of Henry Schnider, deceased.

122. The first and final account of James Davis, Administrator of the estate of Peter Fanes, deceased.

123. The account of Jacob Sponseler, Administrator of the estate of Hester Sponseler, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa.

124. The second account of Col. John Wolford, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John E. Albert, deceased.

125. The second account of Josiah C. Albert, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Rev. John E. Albert, deceased.

126. The first and final account of Moses McClean, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Dull, deceased.

127. The account of Eli Horner, Guardian of Mary C. Weikert, late Mary Catharine Schriver.

128. The second account of Elizabeth Agnew and Moses McClean, Executors of the last will and testament of David Agnew.

129. The first and final account of William B. Smyers, Administrator of Jacob B. Smyers, late of Huntington township, deceased.

130. The third and final account of John C. McCalion, Administrator of the estate of Cornelius McCalion, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased.

131. First account of David Hollinger, Executor of Elizabeth Diehl, deceased.

132. The second account of Hannah F. Neely, Executrix of the last will and testament of John Neely, deceased.

133. The first account of David McConaughy, Esq., Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Sarah Armstrong, late of Gettysburg, deceased.

134. The first account of Adam Brown, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Deardorff, deceased.

135. First and final account of James Linn and Abraham Flohr, Executors of Daniel Daywaldt.

136. The first and final account of Pius S. Smith, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Foller, deceased.

137. The first account of Geo. Thomas and Mary Vanorsdel, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Vanorsdel, late of Straban township.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Register.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 18, 1859. }

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

A FINE stock for fall planting at reasonable rates. Our present stock includes all the choicest varieties cultivated and that are known to do well in this latitude. Special attention is paid to the rearing of trees. We are confident that purchasers will do better by buying from us than to send to distant Nurseries that they know little of, and for varieties not well established here.

☞Refer to Hon. J. B. Danner, Col. Jno. L. Tate and D. McConaughy, Esq., of Gettysburg.

THOS. E. COOK & SONS,
Pleasant Ridge Nurseries, Bendersville, Pa.
July 18, 1859. 6t

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Gettysburg District wish to employ a Principal and several assistant Teachers for the term commencing the first of September next.

☞Application can be made to any of the Directors on or before the first day of August next. An examination of Teachers by the County Superintendent will be held in the School Building, on Thursday, the 28th of July inst., at 10 o'clock, when an opportunity will be offered for procuring certificates.

By order of the Board,
R. G. McCREARY, *President.*
July 18, 1859. 3t

Notice.

THE second account of JACOB LADY, Committee of the person and estate of HENRY LADY, (a lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, *on the 15th day of August next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, *Proth'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 18, 1859. 4t*

Notice.

PAY UP!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH are requested to make payment to D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., in whose hands the Books have been placed for collection. All persons disregarding this Notice must look out for COSTS.

G. E. BRINGMAN,
H. AUGHINBAUGH.
July 18, 1859. 6t

Statement

OF THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$272,682 90
Specie	35,191 81
Due by other Banks	35,050 03
Notes of other Banks	10,298 86
Stocks	966 00
Judgments	20,355 05
Bonds	6,678 11
Real Estate	6,400 00
Total	$387,620 76

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$140,025 00
Deposits	48,039 31
Due to other Banks	11,452 82
Total	$199 517 13

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowlegde and belief.

T. D. CARSON, *Cashier.*
Affirmed and subscribed before me.
July 8, 1859. GEO. ARNOLD, *J. P.*

A Homestead for $10;

A HOMESTEAD for $100; also, Homesteads for $1000 and over, situated on, and near Rappahannock River, above and below FREDERICKSBURG, IN VIRGINIA. A new Town, called RAPPAHANNOCK, has recently been laid out, in CULPEPER COUNTY, in the midst of the GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA, surrounded by Mines and Mining Companies; and Farms and Town Lots in alternate divisions or shares, can now be had for a "Mere Song," simply to induce settlement in this desirable region. $254,900 worth of land is to be divided amongst purchasers or given away as an inducement to come on and make improvements, and the land is of the most improvable qualities. Many have already settled and scores of others are coming. Good farming land, in tracts of any size to suit purchasers, can also be had at from $10 to $20 per acre, payable in easy quarter yearly installments. UNQUESTIONABLE TITLES WILL IN ALL CASES BE GIVEN.

☞AGENTS ARE WANTED everywhere to sell these lands; liberal inducements will be given.

E. BAUDER, Land Agent,
July 18, 1859. $10. Port Royal, Va.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy.

DAN'L. F. PITTENTURF.
July 11, 1859. tf

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to distribute the balance in the hands of ABEL T. WRIGHT, Administrator of the estate of MARY HEWITT, late of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, to and among the collateral heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Gettysburg, on *Friday, the 5th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are requested to be present.

July 11, '59. 3t J. C. NEELY, *Auditor.*

Lumber.

ANY variety of LUMBER can be had at the Coal and Lumber Yard of SHEADS, BUEHLER & KURTZ.
March 14, 1859.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* and *Venditioni Exponas*, issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 6th day of August next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Valentine, Peter Smith, and others, containing 97 acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story Dwelling HOUSE, part stone and part log, and a Log Stable, with an Orchard of good fruit and a spring of water.

Also, A TRACT OF WOODLAND, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Jacob Sheely, Isaac Lightner, and others, containing 77 acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of BERNARD DEVINE.

ALSO,

A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Valentine Oyler, Victor McIlheny, John Hall, and others, containing 65 acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of WM. F. WALTER.

ALSO,

No. 1. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Levi Irwin, and others, containing 418 acres, more or less.

No. 2. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, adjoining No. 1 and Franklin county line, containing 437 acres, more or less.

No. 5. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, adjoining No. 4, lands of Andrew McKenrick and the Franklin county line, containing 434 acres, more or less.

No. 6. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, adjoining No. 5, lands of Andrew McKenrick and the Franklin county line, containing 411 acres, more or less.

No. 7. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, adjoining No. 6, lands of Andrew McKenrick and the Franklin county line, containing 412 acres, more or less.

No. 10. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, situate in said township of Franklin, adjoining lands of Andrew McKenrick, Levi Irwin, Thomas Stevens, and others, containing 445 acres, more or less.

No. 12. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, situate in said township of Franklin, adjoining lands of Thomas Stevens, Andrew McKenrick and others, containing 466 acres, more or less.

No. 13. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, adjoining No. 12, lands of Thaddeus Stevens, and others, containing 450 acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.

ALSO,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Butler township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jesse Bucher, Henry Witmor, and others, containing 34 acres, more or less, improved with a two-story Log HOUSE, Log Barn, with Sheds attached, Smoke House, Spring House and spring of water, and two Orchards of fruit trees.

Also, A HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lot of Dr. John Runkel on the south, lot of Robert Paxton on the north, fronting on Baltimore street and running back to an alley, improved with a two-story Frame Weatherboarded HOUSE, having a two-story Brick Back-building, and a well of water.

Also, A HALF ACRE OF LAND, more or less, situate in said borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of Peter Frey and Peter Weikert, and bounded by an alley on the north and west. Seized and taken in execution as the property of JOHN ADAIR, Sr.

ALSO,

On Friday, the 5th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a LOT OF GROUND, situate in East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., adjoining land of Wm. Wolf and bounded on the south by an alley, containing 16 perches, more or less, with Foundry Buildings thereon erected, viz: A two-story Frame Work Shop, a one-story Moulding House and Smith Shop, Engine House, with a Steam Engine, and the necessary fixtures to drive a Foundry and Machine Shop.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of SOLOMON BORDER and JOSIAH ROSS.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 11, 1859. ts }

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will again be put up for sale.

Farmers, Take Notice.

ALL persons residing in York, Cumberland, Franklin, or Adams county, Pennsylvania; Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, or Montgomery county, Maryland, are hereby cautioned not to purchase of A. Smith, in Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, or any of his Agents, the Slide Drill manufactured by said A. Smith & Co., which is an infringement on Hunt's Slide Drill, the Patent of which I am sole owner for the above counties. Any person in any of the above named counties purchasing (after this notice,) the above named Drill, manufactured by said A. Smith & Co., will be dealt with according to law.

And said A. Smith & Co., are also hereby cautioned not to manufacture or sell the above named Drill in the above named counties, or he will be likewise dealt with.

JNO. WANBAUGH.
York, June 27, 1859. 3m

Timber Lots.

THE subscriber has a few more LOCUST and CHESNUT TIMBER LOTS, in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, for sale.

J. D. PAXTON.
Gettysburg, July 4, 1859. tf

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, one and a half LOTS OF GROUND, on York street, Gettysburg, adjoining lot of Mrs. Culp on the east, and an alley on the west, improved with a two-story Weatherboarded House, a one-story Weatherboarded House, a good well of water, &c.

GEORGE W. CRONISE.

☞All necessary information can be had by calling on NICHOLAS CODORI, Sr., in Gettysburg.
June 27, 1859. 3t

Fresh Fruits,

GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c.—FRUITS.—Fruits of every description, as follows: Layer Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Palm Nuts, Filberts, hard and paper shell Almonds, Pea Nuts, &c.

GROCERIES.—A good assortment of Sugars: Loaf, Brown, Powdered and Crushed, Coffee, N. O. Molasses, Syrups of the best quality, Rice, Soda, Starch, Teas, Cinnamon, (ground and unground,) Cloves, Mustard, &c.

PERFUMERY.—Perfumery of every description, which will be sold low for Cash.

LEMON SYRUP.—A large lot just received. Any one desiring a cheap, pleasant and healthy drink will do well by purchasing this Syrup.

TOBACCO.—All the various kinds of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, for sale by Wm. Boyer & Son.

VINEGAR.—We have a good quality, as all will say who have tried it.

FLOUR & FEED.—We have made arrangements to have constantly on hand Flour and Feed, which we will insure to be of superior quality, and at such prices as cannot fail to please.

WM. BOYER & SON.
July 11, 1859.

More New Goods,

AT COBEAN & CULP'S.—All the new styles of HATS and SHOES—Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Saddles, Bridles, Fly-nets, Buggy Harness, &c., *cheap for cash*, at the sign of the *Big Boot*.
June 27, 1859.

Pamphlet Laws.

THE PAMPHLET LAWS of the State have been received at this Office, and are now ready for distribution among those entitled to receive them.

JACOB BUSHEY, *Proth'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 4, 1859. 3t }

Tax Notice.

ALL persons in Gettysburg in arrears for State and County Taxes for 1857, are hereby notified that they will save costs by making payment on or before the 1st of August next, as after that date suits will be brought. I can be found at my house every evening, after the arrival of the cars.

H. G. CARR, *Collector for 1857.*
July 11, 1859. td

JUST received a lot of Scythes and Snaths, at the new store of A. SCOTT & SON.

Jurors for August Court.

GRAND JURY.

Straban—Fleming Gilliland, Jacob Bucher, Wm. Stallsmith, Jeremiah Shriver.
Franklin—Wm. Toot, Samuel Swope.
Cumberland—Henry Eyler, Jno. F. Currens.
Mountpleasant—Geo. Hagarman, David Biehl.
Huntington—Philip Myers, Jno. D. Becker, Frederick Bowers.
Conowago—Ambrose Eline, Jacob M. Worts.
Mountjoy—Watson Barr.
Menallen—Jesse A. Hutton.
Union—Peter Long, Edward Rebert.
Gettysburg—James A. Thompson.
Freedom—W. Ross White, John N. Moritz.
Hamiltonban—Jesse P. Topper, Moses Seabrooks.

GENERAL JURY.

Mountjoy—Michael Trostle.
Berwick tp.—Abraham Myers.
Huntington—Joseph Bream, Daniel Menges.
Gettysburg—Joseph H. Little, Jesse Culp, Robert Cobean, Robert D. Armor, Henry J. Stable.
Latimore—Nathaniel Smith, Amos Myers.
Union—Michael Kitzmiller.
Conowago—Jacob Adams.
Berwick bor.—Michael Hoffman, Sam'l. Metzgar.
Menallen—Charles Wright, Solomon Hartman, Jonas Routzong.
Germany—George Gonder, Henry Spalding, George Stonesifer.
Straban—Cornelius Lott, Henry Herbst.
Franklin—James Russell, Peter Ketteman, Frederick Diehl, Joseph Rebert.
Mountpleasant—Alexander Shorb, Sam'l. Shorb.
Butler—George Rex, John Hanes, John Bream, Jacob Appleman.
Hamilton—Joseph Woods, Daniel Baker.
Liberty—John Musselman, Joseph Creager.
Hamiltonban—Robert Watson, Isaac Robinson.
Oxford—Elias Slagle, Joseph J. Smith.
Tyrone—Henry J. Myers, Conrad Bream, Abraham Guise.
Reading—Henry A. Picking, Samuel Orndorff.
Cumberland—Isaac Shriver.
Berwick tp.—John Elder.

New Grocery Store.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.—SNYDER & BENNER have just received at their New Store, in Baltimore street, a few doors above David McCreary's Saddlery establishment, the largest and most complete assortment of Groceries brought to Gettysburg for a long time, consisting of Coffee, (four kinds,) Sugar, (four kinds,) Molasses, Syrup, Shad, Mackerel, Fresh Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Salt, in short every thing usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store.

☞The highest market price paid for country produce or taken in exchange for Goods.

☞Give us a call. Buy your Groceries where you will be sure to get them good and cheap.

☞Hover's celebrated writing Ink for sale. [Nov. 1, 1858.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIKERSHAM, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 15th day of August next*—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 20, 1859. tc }

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE.—The undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have opened a new LIQUOR STORE on Railroad street, south side, and midway between the Passenger and Freight Depot, and have made arrangements to keep constantly on hand a full supply of all kinds of Liquors, Foreign and Domestic, such as Brandies, Wines, Holland and Domestic Gins, Old Rye and Rectified Whiskey, Champagne, Ginger Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Cordials, Kimmel, Anice, and Wines of every grade.

The above Liquors will be furnished at the most reasonable rates and warranted good. By strict attention to business and an effort to please, we hope to merit the patronage of the public.

☞All orders promptly attended to.
Feb. 21, '59. COVER & KUHN.

Notice.

THE undersigned having retired from the Mercantile business, the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, under the name and style of Danner & Ziegler, Jrs., whom we will recommend to, and for whom we would bespeak a liberal share of patronage from old customers, and of the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business, it is necessary that our old business should be settled up. We, therefore, notify all those indebted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same without delay. The books will be found at the old stand.

J. B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
May 25, 1858.

Hanover B. Railroad.

PASSENGER Trains on the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 8.15 A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

Second Train leaves Hanover at 2 P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

Extra Train on every Tuesday and Saturday leaves Hanover at 4.35 P. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, &c., returning with Passengers from Baltimore.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.
Hanover, May 30, 1859.

Up with the Times!

JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the city a very large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Goods, and everything else in the men's wear line. They also offer plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc.—Having bought unusually low, for the cash, they are enabled to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER—an excellent full cloth suit, made up, for $13, for instance. Give them a call, at their new establishment, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Diamond, before purchasing elsewhere. [June 13, 1859.

Notice.

WILLIAM D. GOBRECHT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Wm. D. Gobrecht, Esq., late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, both residing in Codorus township, York county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

BENJAMIN LEESE,
GEO. T. BARE,
Administrators.
or to their Attorneys, M. & W. McCLEAN, Gettysburg. [June 20, 1859. 6t

Apprentice Wanted.

AN Apprentice to the Moulding branch wanted by the undersigned, at the "Gettysburg Foundry." Good terms

Change of Hours

ON THE GETTYSBURG RAILROAD!—*Summer Arrangement.*—On and after Thursday, April 21st, the MORNING TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 6.30 o'clock A. M., connecting at Hanover Junction with Express train *to* Baltimore at 9.32, and Mail train *from* Baltimore at 9.32, returning to Gettysburg at 12.30 noon, with passengers from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West.

The AFTERNOON TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 1 o'clock, P. M., connecting at Hanover Junction with Mail train *to* Baltimore at 3.37, returning to Gettysburg about 6.30 P. M., with passengers from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West.

☞By the above arrangement passengers can go either North or South on the Northern Central Railway both morning and afternoon.

R. M'CURDY, President.

April 25, 1859.

A Word to the Wise!

DON'T FAIL to call and see SAMSON'S New Goods—a large and splendid assortment of MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods—an extensive lot of all kinds of HATS, BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS—an unrivalled assortment of TRUNKS and CARPET SACKS, some very handsome and new styles—Also, a large and splendid variety of Setts; Breast Pins and Ear Rings; WATCHES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c. A very handsome and new style RAILROAD TRAVELLING BAG. In short, everything in his line.

After all said and done, SAMSON'S IS THE SPOT to buy your goods at the right prices. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Those who wish to buy to sell again will do well by calling, as I can and will sell them goods cheaper than they can buy them in the city.

April 18, 1859.

The Latest News!

THE latest news, in which all are interested is the arrival of a very large and superior stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, at the cheap and fashionable store of R. F. McILHENY, at the N. E. Corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg. His stock of Hats is very extensive, comprising all the various styles of Silk Hats, Gent's black and colored Soft Dress Hats, Men's Russia Hats, (broad-rim,) and all kinds of Men's and Boy's Slouch Hats and Caps, of the most fashionable styles—all of which are unsurpassed for beauty of style and elegance of finish. BOOTS AND SHOES—He has also received a very large assortment of Boots and Shoes, consisting of Men's French Calf Boots, Men's French Calf Congress Gaiters, Patent Leather Gaiters and Pumps, Oxford Ties and all kinds of Men's and Boy's Dress and Coarse Shoes, Ladies and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of every style. The public is very respectfully invited to call and examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere, as it will certainly be to their advantage. R. F. McILHENY.

April 18, 1859.

Elastic Cement

ROOFING.—The subscribers are prepared to contract and put on at the shortest notice, W. E. Child & Co.'s PATENT FIRE AND WATER PROOF ELASTIC CEMENT ROOFING.

It is perfectly Fire and Water proof, and in point of durability is equal, if not superior, to any Metalic Roofing. It can be put on over tin, tar, iron, or shingle roofs, however flat or steep they may be.

In point of resisting the elements of fire and water, nothing has yet been discovered equal to the Elastic Cement.

Those who have used it, have testified that it is the very perfection of Roofing, and that there is no further room for improvement. No one will now think of putting on shingles, when this Cement can be had for much less money and will outwear four shingle roofs. This Roofing is warranted as represented.

The Elastic Cement is the cheapest and best protection from decay for wood exposed to the weather or dampness of the ground. It is also the best paint for iron, effectually preventing rust; and wherever applied perfectly excludes dampness.

The subscribers have this Cement for sale in quantities to suit. For further information, apply to P. J. & C. M. TATE, Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

April 25, 1859. tf

Railroad Store.

J. C. GUINN & BRO. have just received and are opening at their new store on the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, a large and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods and Groceries. The ladies particularly are invited to call and examine our superior styles of Dress Goods and Fancy articles, embracing everything coming properly under this head at prices not heretofore equalled, and in quality surpassed by none. GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, of every description, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinetts, Coatings, Vestings, &c., which cannot be surpassed out of the city in quality and price.

Our stock of Groceries is also complete, while every other article generally found in a Dry Goods store can be had at the "Railroad Store" of J. C. Quinn & Bro. Believing that the public can suit themselves better here than elsewhere, we invite them to give us a call. For the proof of our assertion, call and examine our stock, even if you don't buy. [April 4, 1859.

New Grocery.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of town and country, that he has opened a Grocery, Confectionary and Notion Store, on York street, two doors east of St. James' Lutheran Church, where he has now on hand a general assortment of goods in his line—such as: Syrup, from 40 to 70 cents per gallon; Sugars, all kinds; Coffees, different kinds; Vinegar, Salt, Fish, Cheese, Scotch Herring, ground and unground Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mustard, Soda, Ginger, Starch, Rice, Teas, Candles, Extract Coffee, Chocolate, Concentrated Lye; Brooms, Buckets, Candies, all kinds: Figs, Walnuts, Palm Nuts, Almonds, Ground Nuts, Layer Raisins, Lemons, Oranges, Fancy Cakes, Crackers of all kinds, &c., &c. *Butter* and *Eggs* bought and sold. He invites the calls of the public, convinced that his assortment will please, both in quality and price. He is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. E. BITTLE.

Gettysburg, Dec. 10, '58.

Wood-land

AT PRIVATE SALE.—I will sell at private sale 52 ACRES OF LAND, on the banks of Marsh creek, near Bream's Mill, 40 Acres of which is heavily timbered. If not sold prior to the first day of July it will then be laid out in lots to suit purchasers and sold at public sale.

May 16, 1859. GEO. ARNOLD.

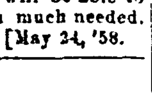
Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

New Livery



ESTABLISHMENT.—CHARLES M. TATE has opened a new Livery establishment, at the stables on Washington street, occupied in part by the "Eagle Hotel," and has made such arrangements as will enable him to accommodate the public at all times, on reasonable terms, with Horses, Buggies, Hacks, &c. His stock is good. On funeral occasions, &c., he will be able to supply a want which has been much needed.

☞Terms CASH. [May 24, '58.

Spouting.

GEORGE & HENRY WAMPLER will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all [illegible] their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call.

April 18, '53. tf G. & H. WAMPLER.

Groceries,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Molasses and Sugar by the barrel, Coffee by the sack, and all kinds of Groceries, either by the quantity or in small amounts, at prices that defy competition. Call at once at

April 4. FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Artists', Painters'

AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' DEPOT.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a full assortment of materials for the use of *Artists, Painters and Photographers.* Also on hand a large and beautiful assortment of *Stereoscopic Instruments and Views,* embracing every variety of Foreign and American *Landscapes, Statuary, Parlor and Rural Groups, &c.* The beauty and interest of the Stereoscopic Views upon the parlor table furnish a never ending source of entertainment both to visitors and the home circle.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on the most liberal terms.

W. A. WISONG,
No. 2 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.

June 27, 1859. 1y

B. T. Hynson,

UPHOLSTERER, PAPER HANGER, AND VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER, No. 52 North Howard Street, one door above Lexington, BALTIMORE.

Paper Hangings.—Constantly in store, Paper Hangings of every description, and of the latest and most approved patterns. Also, Borders Fire Board Prints, &c.

Venetian Blinds.—Keeps on hand, and manufactures to order, Venetian Blinds of all colors, sizes and qualities, which will compare favorably with any offered to the public.

☞Paper Hanging done in the best style.—Old Blinds repainted and trimmed, or exchanged.

March 7, 1859. 1y

A. Mathiot & Son's.

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 2, 1858. 1y

House Furnishing

GOODS, *No. 11 North Howard street,* two doors North of the Howard House.—The undersigned, having made large additions to his stock, is prepared to furnish Housekeepers, Country Merchants and others, with such articles as they want, on the very best terms.

BRUSHES: Whitewash, Sweeping, Dusting, Paint, Hair, Tooth, Nail, Silver, Shoe, Scrub and Horse Brushes.

WOODEN-WARE: Such as Tubs, Buckets, Measures, Tar Buckets, Churns, Mauls, Rolling Pins, Butter Prints, &c. Brooms, Baskets, Mats and Cordage. Masser's 5 minute Ice Cream Freezers. Refrigerators, upright and chest—the most approved kinds. Water Coolers, in Wood or Metal. Tin and Wire Safes, Arthur's and other most approved Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Cans, plain Tin-ware, Japanned, Block Tin, Britannia and Plated Ware. Albata Forks and Spoons, Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Egg Boilers, Waiters, Chaffing Dishes, Knives and Forks, Waffle Irons, Sauce Pans, Scales and Weights, Coffee Mills, Table Castors, Old Dominion Coffee Pots, Shovel and Tongs, Nurse Lamps, Toilet Sets, Foot Tubs, Bath Tubs, Knife Cleaners, Wire Dish Covers, Table Mats, together with a variety of articles useful and necessary to Housekeepers. Rohr & Davis' Patent Excelsior Washing Machines. Plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and Brushes of every description, manufactured to order. GEO. A. MILLS,
No. 11 North Howard st., Baltimore, Md.

March 14, 1859. 1y

New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER, Gold and Silversmith, No. 10 NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Sett Broaches, Mosaics, Carbuncles, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins; Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms!

☞The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness or quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns.

January 17, 1859. 1y

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

NOS. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North Eutaw Street,—SALESROOM No. 207 Baltimore Street, between Charles and Light—BALTIMORE, Md., Manufacturers of Gold Medal Premium GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

Wm. Knabe & Co. would respectfully invite the attention of the public, and especially those in want of a FIRST CLASS PIANO, to their assorted stock of instruments, which, for power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish, have, by the best of judges, been pronounced unrivaled by any in the country. As to the relative merits of our Pianos, we would refer to the Certificates of Excellence in our possession, from THALBERG, STRAKOSH, G. SATTER and H. VIEUXTEMPS, as also from some of the most distinguished professors and amateurs in the country; also to the following HIGHEST PREMIUMS, received within the last three years: GOLD MEDALS at the Maryland Institute, 1855, 1856, 1857. SILVER MEDALS at the Metropolitan Institute, Washington, 1857; also, MEDAL at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 1856; FIRST PREMIUM at the Mechanics' Institute, Richmond, 1855, 1856. All instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.

☞Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six mos., if the instruments should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch.

☞Constantly on hand, a large assortment of MELODEONS, from the best Factories.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS at Great Bargains, at prices from $30 to $150. Pianos Exchanged, Hired and Tuned.

A call is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

January 17, 1859. 1y

DANIEL S. WHITE. JOHN A. SWOPE.

White & Swope,

WHOLESALE Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; also, in fashionable Moleskin, Silk, Felt and Fur HATS, N. W. Cor. Baltimore and Howard streets, Baltimore, Md [Nov. 29, 1858.

First Premium

ENAMELLED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—R. W. HEYWOOD, No. 10½ North Charles street, Baltimore, having been engaged for the last 17 years in the manufacture and sale of the above desirable Furniture, suited to country residences, has on hand a large variety, manufactured expressly for retail sales.

Also, Oak and Walnut Chamber Sets, Oak and Walnut Extension Tables, Dining Room and Fancy Chairs, Sideboards, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, &c., &c.

March 21, 1859. 1y

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE, No. 41 North Howard St., between Lexington and Fayette Streets, Baltimore, Md. [Dec. 20, 1858. 1y

JOHN C. KNELLER. E. A. FRICK.

Kneller & Frick,

FLOUR & PRODUCE Commission and Forwarding Merchants, *North street,* opposite N. C. R. R. Depot, BALTIMORE.

January 17, 1859. 1y

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Burr Mill Stones

WARRANTED.—B. F. STARR & CO., *Cor. of North and Centre Streets,* opposite N. C. R. R. Station, BALTIMORE, Md. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Colone, Cocalico, and Esophes Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 7, '59. 1y

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos. 124 and 126 North Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give SATISFACTION to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.

Feb. 14, '59. 1y

Susquehanna House,

OPPOSITE *Calvert Station,*
BALTIMORE, MD.
Fare reduced to $1 25 per day.
JOHN A. SLADE, Proprietor.

January 17. 6m

Peter Zell & Son,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in
CORN, Corn Meal, Guanoes,
OATS, Rye Chop, Bone Dust,
MILL FEED, Hay, Straw, Phos. Lime,
FLOUR, Field Seeds, & Ground Plaster
Nos. 147 & 149 NORTH HOWARD STREET,
Jan. 17, '59. 1y* BALTIMORE, MD.

Dr. Baakee

TREATS ALL DISEASES.—DR. BAAKEE will give special attention to the following diseases. Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention to the treatment of all Skin diseases—Lumbago, Lumbar Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; also all chronic diseases pertaining to Women and Children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancers, Old Sores or Ulcers, Fistula, Scald Heads, Wens, Swellings and Tumors of every description and without the use of the knife. These last named diseases cannot be treated by correspondence, therefore the patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the CATARACT, and restore perfect vision to the Eye *without the use of the knife or needle,* and he cures all diseases of the

EYE AND EAR,

without the use of the knife or needle, and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful Artificial Eyes, and Tympanums, or Ear Drums, suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes.

Dr. Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skilful Physicians and Surgeons now living.—His fame is known personally in nearly every principal city in the world. All letters directed to Dr. Baakee, (enclosing ten cents,) asking any questions pertaining to any disease, shall be promptly answered, and all Chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, that will require his personal supervision. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

DOCTOR BAAKEE,
No. 74 Lexington St., between Charles & Liberty,
April 11, '59. [Jan. 31. 1y] Baltimore, Md.

Howard House,

CORNER Howard and Baltimore Streets,
BALTIMORE, Md.

New Proprietors. Fare reduced to $1.50 per day. Call for the Howard House Coach at the Depots. A. SHIPE, J. N. BUCK, } Proprietors.

January 24, '59. 1y

N. B. HARDING. EDW'D F. CARROLL.

Harding & Carroll,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, *Fire Proof Warehouse and R. R. Depot, No. 126 North Howard Street,* BALTIMORE, MD.

Feb. 14, '59. 1y

Baltimore Commercial College.

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., BALTIMORE, MD.

The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular Commercial College in the United States.

DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR YOUNG MEN Desiring to obtain a thorough Practical Business Education.

Every Young Man has a Counting Desk to himself, and is separately instructed.

STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE FROM NEARLY EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

The most Comprehensive and Thorough Course of Study, and the only

PRACTICAL METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

Are here introduced.

No Copying from Printed or Manuscript Forms in LEARNING BOOK-KEEPING AT THE BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

This method of instruction is nowhere else introduced in this country.

Every Young Man should write immediately for one of those large and beautiful Ornamental Circulars, representing the exterior and interior view of the College, Penmanship, &c., which will be sent by return mail, *free of charge,* with Catalogue containing list of students, terms of tuition, opinions of the Press on our new system of Book-Keeping, etc.

FACULTY:

E. K. LOSIER, Principal—Lecturer on the Science of Accounts, Business, Customs, etc.
J. M. PHILLIPS, Professor of Book-Keeping and Commercial Calculations.
H. H. DAVIES, Associate Prof. of Book-Keeping.
N. C. JOHNSON, Professor of Penmanship.
S. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., Mercantile Law.
Rev. E. Y. REESE, D. D., Commercial Ethics.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. Joshua Vansant, Hon. Thomas Swann, Wm. H. Keighler, Esq., Jacob Trust, Esq., William Knabe, Esq.

The time usually required to complete the full course, from 8 to 12 weeks.

A DIPLOMA is awarded to all Graduates.

Large Circulars and Catalogues stating terms, &c., sent my mail *free of charge.* Address

E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 7, 1859. 1y

L. H. Miller's

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Bank Locks, Vault Doors, &c., manufactured in Baltimore.—Persons in want of these articles will find it much to their advantage to purchase from the manufacturer, where they can find a large stock, and have any they desire built to order at a low price.

Miller's Safes and Bank Securities have long been manufactured in New England, where they are considered indispensable to those who want perfect protection from fire and thieves.

For prices, sizes, &c., send for a circular.—Parties ordering safes are requested to return them at my expense if not perfectly satisfactory.

L. H. MILLER,
159 North st., opposite Calvert Station,
June 27, 1859. 1y Baltimore, Md.

$30 Dollar Sewing Machines!

NO MORE SITTING UP AT NIGHT, STITCH, STITCH, STITCHING!—Six days' work done in one day, by Hubbard's Double Thread Family Sewing Machine, having a tension superior to any in use. Sewing done by them will not rip. Every family in the land ought to have one at the reduced price of Thirty Dollars, with a handsome Stand. The work they do will pay for one in a single month. Instruction sent with each Machine.

Send in your orders. Address

E. NICHOLLS,

Corner of Pratt and Howard, Baltimore, Md., where Machines and samples of Sewing can be seen. [June 13, 1859. 1y

Call This Way!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues his MACHINE SHOP, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, near the Foundry, where he has various kinds of Machines on hand, such as Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Cornfodder Cutters, Cloverseed Hullers, Straw Cutters, and Horse Powers of different kinds,—two, four or six-horse, to suit purchasers;—indeed all such as can be had at Hanover or Littlestown. Also, Mortising Machines, for house carpenters, put up in the very best and most substantial manner. Cutting Screws or long Bolts, any kind or size less than eleven feet in length, always attended to, as well as Turning in iron, casting or wood. Also all kinds of REPAIRING on Machinery, dressing-up Mill Spindles, &c., done on the shortest notice.

The undersigned manufactures MORGAN'S PATENT HORSE RAKE, which he offers at the lowest living profit. He is likewise agent for the REAPER & MOWER manufactured by Joseph Shireman, at East Berlin.

I hope that all in want of anything in my line will call at my Shop before going elsewhere. I will warrant all my work to give satisfaction to purchasers. DAVID STERNER.

April 11, 1859. 1y*

Frazer River

OUTDONE!—Come to the Store at Greenmount for Bargains!—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the Store of John Weikert, at Greenmount, Adams county, half-way on the road from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg, where he expects, by attention and small profits, to retain all the old custom and secure lots of new. His stock of DRY GOODS, of every description, Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Woodenware, Crockery-ware, Hardware, &c., is large and varied—equal to that of any other first class store—and he *will sell at prices astonishingly* low. He only asks a trial, to prove the truth of this assertion.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. ALEX. HARPER.

The undersigned also carries on the CARRIAGE-MAKING business at the same place, and offers rare inducements to purchasers. He will warrant his work good, whilst his charges are among the most moderate. Repairing done on short notice. J. ALEX. HARPER.

Feb. 14, 1859. 1y

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

In times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal-treatment, the effects of drugs, &c.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to the afflicted.

Address, for reports or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philad'a, Pa.

By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y.

Sept. 20, 1858. 1y

Removal.

ALEXANDER FRAZER, Clock and Watchmaker, has removed his shop to the room on the West side of the Public Square, lately occupied by David A. Buehler, Esq., as a Law Office, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859

J. W. Scott,

(Late of the Firm of Winchester & Scott,)

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, (nearly opposite the Girard House,) PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS. [Oct. 4, 1859. 1y

Lime! Lime!

THE undersigned have made arrangements, by which they will be ready to supply LIME in any quantities, at the lowest prices, as soon as the Railroad is completed. They are ready to receive orders.

SHEADS, BUEHLER & KURTZ.

Nov. 22, 1858.

Morrison's Patent

PORTABLE FENCE.—THE ONLY PORTABLE FENCE THAT WILL RESIST THE STORM.—Patented June 9, 1857.—The undersigned has purchased the Right for Adams county of Morrison's Patent Portable Fence, a simple frame to connect the pannels of fence, by which the use of posts is dispensed with, and at about one-third the usual cost. This frame is held together by means of a simple bolt connecting the pannels, and keeping them in an upright position; then, by driving two pins into the ground, thro' the ends of the sills, the fence is made permanent, as well as portable. It requires but little skill in its construction, and takes but half the time required to make a common board fence; the frames are made without a single mortice, the pannels are nailed up with strips on each side, and can be set up in a few moments. It will be readily seen that one hundred pannels of this fence are worth two hundred pannels of stationary fence, as it is easily and readily moved from place to place, thus enabling the farmer to dispense with half the fence required when stationary is used—and from the fact that middle fences can be entirely dispensed with by merely using portable fence for pasture lots alone.

By this process one-third of the grass is saved that is generally overrun in pasturing, by merely fencing the quantity required, besides saving at least five acres of land to the hundred that is necessarily taken up with fence when stationary fence is used for inside fencing, all the land being farmed alternately, it gives no chance for briers and other rubbage that usually grow up along fences. This fence can be used to great advantage on low or wet land, where it is difficult to set posts, merely requiring longer pins than for dry ground. The advantage also, of moving the fence, when streams overflow, that are likely to float it off, and the convenience it affords, in fencing pasture and other lots, for stock, enclosing grain stacks, &c., &c., all highly recommend its practical use to the farmer.

The first premium was awarded to this fence at the Pennsylvania State Fair held at Philadelphia, 1857. Farm Rights will be disposed of on moderate terms on application to

JONATHAN PITTENTURF,
Heidlersburg, Adams co., Pa.

April 25, 1859. 3m*

Spring Goods!

FRESH ARRIVAL!—FAHNESTOCK BRO'S have just received a large and choice assortment of Spring Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers. Our stock comprises many new and beautiful styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as are rarely seen, and we are confident that those examining them will acknowledge that they have seldom been offered better goods or as pretty styles.

We have also increased our stock of staple goods, such as Men's and Boys' Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Delaines, Chintz, &c., in quantity, style and price, unsurpassed. We need not enumerate, but can assure our customers and friends that we are prepared to furnish them with such goods as they may want cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in the county. Call early and select from our large and varied assortment.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
April 4, 1859. Red Front.

JUST received a lot of Scythes and Snaths, at the new store of A. SCOTT & SON.

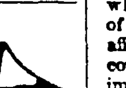
CEDAR WARE.—A large assortment at reduced prices at FAHNESTOCKS'.

Wall Paper.

R. F. McILHENNY respectfully invites the attention of the public to his large stock of Wall Paper, and announces to his friends and customers, that he has made arrangements to have on hand a full and complete line of samples from 8 cents up to 50 cents a roll—so that persons failing to be suited with his large stock on hand, can select from his sample book and be furnished with paper at any price and in any quantity on two or three days notice.

Jan. 24, '59.

New Boot & Shoe



ESTABLISHMENT, in the N. W. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.—The place to buy in order to *save money!*—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and *surrounding* country, that he has opened a large Boot and Shoe Establishment, in the northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, in the rooms recently occupied by D. Wills, Esq., as a Law Office, where he has now on hand, and will continue to keep for sale, an extensive variety of work, of his own manufacture. The work is made up in the best and most durable manner, including all the newest styles, and embraces BOOTS & SHOES, Men's, Women's and Children's GAITERS, in short, every article usually to be found in a first class establishment of the kind. He has now and will continue to have employed a number of workmen, "hard to beat," to make up customer work. That he will sell CHEAP, is easily proven. Give him a call, examine his Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and get his prices. With unexceptionable work and low rates, he hopes for and expects a fair share of the public's patronage.

☞Shoemakers are informed that he always keeps on hand "UPPERS," for Shoes and Gaiters, ready for bottoming, which he disposes of on pleasing terms. JOHN BALLWEG.

April 4, 1859. 1y

Goods for the Season!

THE subscriber has just returned from the city, with a large supply of NEW GOODS, which he offers to sell cheaper than ever. Give him a call, and judge for yourselves. His assortment embraces Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, all kinds of Summer Goods, and a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, for men and boys. JACOB REININGER,
Carlisle st., 4 doors from Centre Square.

Gettysburg, April 4, 1859.

Dr. M'Lane's

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS

CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE & LIVER PILLS.—We beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to DR. CHAS. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS. We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz: The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms. The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of FEVER AND AGUE, preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the Proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, PITTSBURG, PA., to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last 20 years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver *Pills shall continue to occupy the high position* they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest materials, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburg, Pa.

P. S.—Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Agent, Gettysburg, and by dealers generally throughout the county.

May 2, 1859. 1y

Call and See

THE celebrated New Jersey REAPER & MOWER, at the new Ware-room of SHEADS BUEHLER & KURTZ.

March 14, 1859.

HENRY B. DANNER. WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

New Firm—New Goods.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the HARDWARE & GROCERY business, at the old stand of Danner & Ziegler, in Baltimore street, under the name, style and firm of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., and ask, and will endeavor to deserve, a continuance of the patronage of the old firm, as well as any quantity of new custom. They have just returned from the cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting in part of Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, &c. Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chissels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, &c. Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, &c., with them, very cheap. Coach Findings, such as Cloth, Canvass, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil Cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobbs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, &c. Shoe Findings, Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, &c., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's tools. Cabinet Maker's Tools, a general assortment—also Varnish, Knobs, &c. HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Brittannia, Albata and Silver-plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candle-sticks, Waiters, Shovel and Tongs, Sad Irons, Enamelled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Churns, Carpeting, &c. Also, a general assortment of forged and rolled IRON of all sizes and kinds; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest. GROCERIES, a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverised, Clarified and Brown Sugars; New Orleans, West India and Sugar House Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, Fine, Coarse and Dairy Salt; Linseed, Fish and Sperm OIL; Turpentine, Fish, &c.; a full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil; also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, Housekeeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet Maker's, Painter's, Glazier's, and Grocery line, all of which they are determined to sell as low for CASH as any house out of the city. HENRY B. DANNER, WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 24, 1858.

Notice

TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.—We have now opened our large and commodious Warehouse, on the corner of Stratton and Railroad streets, near the Depot of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, and are prepared to receive produce of all kinds, viz: FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, &c. Also, on hand and for sale, Salt, Guanos, Plaster, Fish, &c. A large stock of Groceries just received, consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Oils, Rice, Teas, Spices of all kinds, Cedar-ware, &c., &c., which we do not hesitate to say, we will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere, wholesale and retail. Merchants will do well by calling to see and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto will be "quick sales and small profits."

We would also call the attention of all interested in the thrifty and healthful condition of their Cattle, Horses, Hogs, &c., to the fact that we have for sale Breinig, Fronefield & Co.'s Celebrated Vegetable CATTLE POWDER, of which we have sold from 1500 to 2000 pounds per annum to Farmers and Storekeepers.

KLINEFELTER, SEITZ & CO.

Gettysburg, Nov. 15, 1858.

STRAW GOODS—comprising every possible variety of Men's and Boy's Hats, Flats and Shaker Hoods—all of which will be sold very cheap at R. F. McILHENY'S.

SHAWLS.—Stella Mantles, Printed Cashmere and Delaine Shawls, cheap, at the new store of A. SCOTT & SON, Opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg—T. J. Cooper, near Cashtown—Paxton & Co. Fairfield—and all Druggists.

Oct. 18, 1858. eowly

Lumber & Coal,

FOR sale by BASTRESS & WINTER, New Oxford.

GROCERIES, MILL FEED, &c., &c., For sale Wholesale and Retail by BASTRESS & WINTER, New Oxford.

☞The highest Cash prices paid for Grain.

May 30, 1859. 6m*

Sunbeam Gallery.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE ROOM, at his residence in West Middle street, one Square west of Fahnestock's Store, where he is prepared to furnish Ambro, Melaino, Enamel and Photograph Pictures in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to accommodate all with good pictures, either single or in groups. He also has a number of specimens at his room in Chambersburg street, a few doors West of Cobean & Culp's Shoe Store, where he still continues as formerly to take pictures. All who desire a correct likeness of themselves and friends, will do well to give me a call, as I have reduced my prices to suit the present hard times. Pictures copied from old specimens of all kinds; also, inserted in Lockets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, &c.

The subscriber being thankful to his friends and the public in general for past patronage, wishes them to continue it, and assures them that as heretofore, they shall not be dissatisfied.

☞Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

☞Children will not be taken for less than $1 00.

☞Ambrotypes taken for fifty cents and upwards, and in the best style.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

April 26, 1858. tf

John W. Tipton.

"HIAWATHIAN."

GO to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
Go to Tipton's in the corner—
In the corner in the Diamond—
In the Diamond near McClellan's,
If you want your hair dressed finely—
If you want your face shaved smoothly.
Bachelors who never knew it—
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quick and do it neatly,
And improve your fine looks greatly,
Make you look so young and sprightly,
Make you feel more young and brightly,
Make you feel like going nightly
To call upon some pretty damsel
Who before would not look at you,
At you as you passed her daily,
Daily on the public street.
And young men who wear moustaches,
Who want some one to sew patches—
Patches where your breeches tear—
Tip's the boy to make up matches—
Matches with some lady fair.
Then repair to Tipton's shop,
Dandy, Fogy, Flirt and Fop.

Jan. 11, 1858.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Flowers, and Ruches for sale at the new cheap store of A. SCOTT & SON.

May 16.

Fine Old Brandies.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in WINES & LIQUORS, would most respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their Old Establishment, *No. 5 North Front Street, Philadelphia,* where they have a large assortment of Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands and qualities. Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in Cognac and Rochelle, enables them to furnish to their customers, upon the most liberal terms, the following brands of Cognac and Rochelle:

BRANDIES: Otard, Hennesy, Pellevoisin, Pinet, Castillion; J. J. Depuy & Co., T. Hines, A. Sergnetto, Martel, Matett, &c., &c., of various brands and qualities.

WINES: Champagne, Madeira, Lisbon, Old Oporto, Teneriffe, Burgundy, Hock, Muscat, Claret, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Holland Gin, Scheidam Schnapps, Jamaica Spirits, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Peach, Apple, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, and Raspberry Brandies; Cordials, Wine Bitters, Amsterdam Bitters, &c.

Also, Agents and Sole Proprietors of the Old Wheat Whiskey. Constantly on hand an extensive stock of fine old Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, of various grades, some of which are guaranteed to be superior to any in the country, all of which are highly improved by age.

From our long experience in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the tastes of the community, we flatter ourselves to be able to fill all orders that may be entrusted to us.

Orders from the country (which are most respectfully solicited) will be promptly attended to. Great care taken in packing and shipping.

☞All goods sent from our establishment are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with the privilege of being returned.

E. P. MIDDLETON & BRO.,
No. 5 North Front St., Philadelphia.

Feb. 7, 1859. 1y

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

The Sickles' Trial

FOR THE SHOOTING OF KEY, and the Execution of Four Murderers in Baltimore, has created the greatest excitement. The papers are filled with details of these shocking affairs. The people talk about it on the streets and in their houses, and look upon these tragedies as being unparalleled in history. So it is with PICKING'S CLOTHING—having just opened the largest and most complete, as well as the cheapest and best assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every description and style, ever offered in this place, the people talk about it on the highways and in their houses, urging each other to go at once to Picking's and purchase a new suit of clothes. But joking aside, we assure the public in all candor that our stock cannot be surpassed—consisting in part of Black Cloth Coats, Cassimere Frock and Sack Coats, Tweed and Linen Coats, and in fact every kind that the market can produce. Vests of every description. Pants to suit all classes and conditions. *Shirts, Collars, Stockings, Gloves,* Suspenders, &c., &c. Also, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Trunks, Accordeons, Violins, in short everything usually found in his line. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same. Call and examine our stock—no trouble to show goods. Remember the place, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran church.

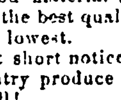
April 15, 1859. F. B. PICKING.

Cheap Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD, at his Clothing Emporium, has now got his stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—full and well assorted, all of our own make, and warranted well made. We have just received from the city, a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Jeans, Italian Cloth, Parametta Cloth, Tweeds, Summer Cassimeres, Linens, Vestings, &c., all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. We have hands constantly cutting and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment ready made, we can take your measure and make you up a garment upon short notice. As usual Mr. Culp is always on the spot with shears and measure in hand, at your service. Please call, as we will not be undersold by any other establishment in town. [April 11, 1859.

Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a *first-rate lot of work,* and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Rockaway and Boat-body Carriages, Falling-Top, Rockaway and Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality—and his prices are among the lowest.



☞Repairing done at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Call!

June 15, '57. JACOB TROXEL.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, J. Aughinbaugh, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment,* having also a surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Bruce's

NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY has now on hand an immense stock of Roman Type, Fancy Type, Copperplate Script, German Type, Music Type, Ornaments, Chess and Checker Type, Borders, Brass and Metal Rules, Leads, Brass and Electro Circles and Ellipses, Labor-Saving Rules, Corner Quads, Metal Furniture, etc.

The types are all cast by steam power from the hard metal peculiar to this foundry. The unequaled rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell these more durable types at the lowest prices of ordinary types, either for cash or credit.

Presses, Wood Type, Ink, Cases, Sticks, etc., furnished at the manufacturers' lowest prices.

A specimen pamphlet of Fonts of Letters only, and prices, mailed to printing offices, on the reception of seven cents, to pre-pay the postage.

Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st day of August, 1859, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills, at the time of making a purchase from me of five times the amount of my bills for types. [illegible]

GEORGE BRUCE,
13 Chambers St., New York.

June 27, 1859. 3t

SHOVELS, FORKS & HOES.—A large lot just received at the new and cheap store of A. SCOTT & SON.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—[illegible], &c., always on hand and will be furnished at low rates at FAHNESTOCKS'.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Stahle, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"Compiler" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

41ST YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JULY 18, 1859. NO. 42.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office nearly opposite Fahnestock's Store, Baltimore street.
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

A. H. Dill,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend promptly to collections and all business entrusted to him.
Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore st., Gettysburg, Pa.
May 9, 1859. 6m

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.
Gettysburg, August 22, '53.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) Attorney and Solicitor for Patents and Pensions. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Dr. A. W. Dorsey,

FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.

Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.
Dr. W. A. Mathias, " "
Jacob Reese, Esq., " "
John K. Longwell, Esq., " "
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., " "
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.
Oct. 25, 1858. 6m

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the DENTIST. Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Humphrey's Specific

HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—FEVER PILLS—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation of all kinds.

No. 2.—WORM PILLS—For Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic, and Wetting the Bed.

No. 3.—BABY'S PILLS—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness, and Nervousness of Adults.

No. 4.—DIARRHEA PILLS—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint.

No. 5.—DYSENTERY PILLS—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.

No. 6.—CHOLERA PILLS—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.

No. 7.—COUGH PILLS—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Sore Throat.

No. 8.—TOOTHACHE PILLS—For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.

No. 9.—HEADACHE PILLS—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.

No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.

No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES—Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.

No. 12.—FEMALE PILLS—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.

No. 13.—CROUP PILLS—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.

No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.

No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.

A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, and mismanaged Agues.

P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.

O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all ACUTE DISEASES, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrheas, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas—the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened and rendered less dangerous. Even should a physician afterwards have to be called, he will take the case at decided advantage from the previous treatment.

COUGHS AND COLDS, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis, and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all CHRONIC DISEASES, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Debility and Irregularities, old Headache, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles, or Catarrh, Headache, or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICES.

Full set, 20 large vials in Morocco Case and Book	$5 00
Full set, 20 large vials in Plain Case & Book,	4 00
Case of 15 numbered boxes and Book	2 00
Case of any 6 numbered boxes and Book.	1 00
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50
Large plantation or physician's case, 1 and 2 oz. vials	15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Gettysburg by A. D. Buehler; and by all druggists.
July 4, 1859. 3m

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks.
May 10. DAVID WARREN.

Poet's Corner.

PAPA, WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER, AND WHAT DOES IT CONTAIN?

Organs that gentlemen play, my boy,
To answer the taste of the day, my boy,
Whatever it be,
They hit on the key,
And pipe in full concert away, my boy.

News from all countries and climes, my boy,
Advertisements, essays and rhymes, my boy,
Mixed up with all sorts
Of flying reports,
And published at regular times, my boy.

Articles able and wise, my boy,
At least in the editor's eyes, my boy;
A logic so grand
That few understand
To what in the world it applies, my boy.

Statistics, reflections, reviews, my boy,
Little scraps to instruct and amuse, my boy,
And lengthy debate
Upon matters of state,
For wise headed folks to peruse, my boy.

The funds as they were and are, my boy,
The quibbles and quirks of the bar, my boy,
And every week,
A clever critique
On some rising theatrical star, by boy.

The age of Jupiter's moons, my boy,
The stealing of somebody's spoons, my boy,
The state of the crops,
The style of the fops,
And the wit of the public buffoons, my boy.

List of all physical ills, my boy,
Banished by somebody's pills, my boy,
Till you ask with surprise,
Why any one dies,
Or what's the disorder that kills, my boy.

Who has got married, to whom, my boy,
Who were cut off in their bloom, my boy,
Who has had birth
On this sorrow-stained earth,
And who totters fast to their tomb, my boy.

The price of cattle and grain, my boy,
Directions to dig and to drain, my boy,
But 'twould take me too long
To tell you in song
A quarter of all they contain, my boy.

Miscellaneous.

Wouldn't Get Mad.

Old Harry Brewer, or "Hot Corn Harry," as he was more familiarly known about the east side of town, was for many years a shining light in one of our African churches; and was, by long odds, the most powerful exhorter of the congregation. Old Harry was, most undoubtedly, a good christian; and proved it by living up to the precepts he taught. His extreme good nature was proverbial, and many a bet was lost and won by the young men of Grand street and the Bowery, in vain attempts to make Harry lose his temper. "Go way, boys, go way!" was his answer, when they played their wild pranks upon him. "De good Book says: When any smites on de one cheek, you must turn him de oder."

The nearest approach that Harry was ever known to make towards losing his temper, was about ten years ago. He had a plan whereby he preserved his corn perfectly fresh and green till December or January; and at that season of the year, he would go out and make the streets resound with his cry of 'Hot Corn! hot corn! pipin—just come out de bilin' pot!" and he realized a handsome profit from its sale.

During the year in question, Harry was unfortunate, and his corn decayed; and out of a large quantity he had put away, he only saved enough to go out with one or two nights.

In the early part of December, Harry's voice was heard in the Bowery singing his well known song; and in one of the barrooms a bet was made that Harry could be thrown off his guard. In a few moments, Harry entered the bar-room, and set his bucket on the floor; but before he could get ready for business, he was pulled around in all sorts of ways. One pulled him by the whiskers, another by the coat tail; and altogether he was being made anything but comfortable. But all that could be got from Harry was:

"Go ways, boys, go way!"

All attempts to provoke him farther, failed; and, as a last resort, one of the young men took up his pail of corn and said:

"Harry, I've a good notion to throw all your corn out into the street!"

"Hush! hush!" said Harry, "don't talk dat way, for you make me feel bad! for if you frow my corn in de street now, you must ruin de old darkey. Ain't had no wood to saw hardly this fall, and no white-washing. My wife been sick dis two months, and my corn's all rotted; and I ain't got nuffin' to 'pend on, but de Lord!"

"Well, Harry!" said he who held the bucket, "you have got a good backer, so here goes the corn!" and suiting the action to the word, he threw the corn into the street.

Harry looked very sadly after his property; and, as he picked up his empty bucket, he said:

"De Lord's will be done?" and then started on a brisk trot from the scene of his temptation, as he resolved not to give way to the wrath he felt rising within him. In Elizabeth street, a new building was in the course of erection, and into the cellar of this building Harry descended, while the young men who had followed him, crept stealthily after, to see what he would do.

Away back in a far corner Harry went, out of hearing from the street, and there, upon his knees, he gave vent to his feelings in this wise:

"Oh, Lord! I'se most tempted to git mad, but I won't do it for the sake of a pail ob corn. Dem was de wickedest boys that I eber got amongst; but you made 'em, and I won't complain. It's a hard case, and you know I ain't hab no work most dis fall, and Hannah's sick; and I only hab a little corn, and dem wicked boys throwed it most all away. But I won't git mad at 'em; for you hab said that justice am yourn. But give 'em justice, and make 'em repent of dere evil ways. Take 'em, oh, Lord! and hold 'em ober the bottomless pit, and shake 'em! and if your a mind to, singe 'em a wery little; but, oh! good Lord, be wery careful, and don't let 'em fall in; and when it feels so hot dey 'gin to repent, dem let 'em go agin, and dey'll be better men!"

His prayer ended, Harry came forth, looking as good natured as ever; and the young men, who were in waiting for him, took him back into the bar-room, and the proceeds of the bet, five dollars, was handed over to him, which amply remunerated him for the loss of his stock in trade.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

Dr. Franklin, speaking of an education, says: "If a man empties his purse into his head, no one can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest!"

☞A woman, purchasing cups and saucers, was asked what color she would have.—"Why, I ain't particular," says she; "any color that won't show the dirt."

Sailing in the Air.

Mr. Hyde, the reporter of the St. Louis Republican, who was one of the voyagers in the balloon Atlantic, has written for that journal a narrative of the voyage. We clip therefrom the following extract:

Every vestige of St. Louis had now vanished from our sight, and we were drifting at a wonderful rate of speed towards our far-off destination. I do not think I ever before experienced such exhileration of spirit—such real joy. Our motion was perfectly steady. There was no rocking of the boat or car, no rustling of the silk—nothing, indeed, but the receding forests and fields beneath, to tell us we were not poised between earth and sky in a dead calm. To have been apprehensive of danger would have been next to impossible—to have felt fear would have been, not cowardice, but pusillanimity. My feeling was that ballooning, besides being the most pleasant and swift, was the safest mode of travel known.

Steaming down a rapid current in a boat on a lovely evening, with sublime bluffs, romantic caverns and green foliage on either side, glistening waves below and a mild sky above, is grand and delightful. Sailing on an unruffled lake, parting the placid waters, and skimming like a gull with gentle fleetness, is ineffably glorious. But these enjoyable methods of travel, I felt, yielded in point of dainty pleasureableness to the bird-like grace and impressive surroundings of ærial navigation. With us no breath of breeze was stirring. The buoyant down of a thistle, released from the willow car, would have fallen to the boat by its own specific gravity. In all this calmness our monster bubble floated through the clouds. Twilight was on the earth, and gave to the color of the soil the appearance of frozen lakes. By this time the sun had set to the inhabitants of the earth, though to us it was four or five degrees above the horizon.

A Touching Incident.

Many of our readers have heard Ossian E. Dodge, of Boston, sing the historic song—"Snow Storm." At a late festival in Ohio he was present, and was called on to sing.—By accident he chose this same song, and before commencing narrated the following facts as the basis on which the song was written: In the year 1821, a Mrs. Blake, with her husband and child, were crossing the Green Mountains during a snow storm, and lost their way. When discovered by some persons in search of them, Mrs. Blake was frozen to death, and Mr. Blake almost unconscious. Near the body of Mrs. Blake was a little hillock of snow, on removing which was found a bundle, which, when unwrapped, was found to contain the babe alive and well, wrapped in the clothing the mother had taken from her own person. When taken up, the child looked into the face of its rescuer and smiled. While Mr. Dodge was singing, a lady and gentleman in the audience were deeply affected and wept copiously. The majority of the audience sympathised with the couple and wept freely also. The gentleman was the Hon. H. G. Blake, son of her who had perished in the snow, and brother of the babe, and the lady was his wife.

Cost of a Newspaper.

We read, a few days since, in one of our exchanges, the remark that it takes nearly one dollar and fifty cents to publish a weekly newspaper. We should think it does. How any paper of usual size, can be published for $1 50, without losing money, we have not yet been able to discover. This secret is yet a sealed book to us.

Papers are springing up all over the country, and in order to force out a circulation, offer their issues at subscription prices ruinous to themselves, and injurious to their cotemporaries. Thus the business of Journalism, in localities where a newspaper can be supported, under ordinary circumstances, is crippled, and to a very great extent rendered unprofitable. Some men think it is glory and honor enough to have the name of being the editor of a paper. Such usually find out, by waiting, that such honors are empty, and devoid of the capacity to furnish meat and bread for the wife and children. The result is, that very often the enterprise proves a failure, creditors suffer, and the unfortunate adventurer becomes, pecuniarily, a wreck. It takes money to carry on a newspaper, and it takes patronage to bring in money, and that patronage must pay remunerative prices. Where this is not the case, failures will always be the consequence. So much for publishing a newspaper at *losing* rates.—*News Letter.*

A Useful Hint.

If a man faints away, instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to lift him up, lay him at full length on his back on the floor, loosen the clothing, push the crowd away so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting fit is barbarity. The philosophy of a fainting fit is, the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain; if the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown up hill; but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally, which requires less power, as is apparent.

The Great Battle.—It is worthy of note that, in the recent great battle of Magenta, over which the civilized world is now agog, the loss in killed and wounded, in proportion to the numbers engaged, was not more than one-third as great as in the battle of Bunker Hill, Buena Vista, and two or three of the hardest fought battles of our last war (of 1812) with Great Britain. In that particular it also comes after the ten leading battles of Napoleon I. These facts are worthy of note, because they indicate that, after all, modern improvements in military destructives have not surpassed modern improvements in the art of guarding armies against the use of implements of carnage.

The Result of Being a Good Boy.—Some two years ago, a little boy of Newburyport, Mass., who had no parents, and who was frequently found by the policeman sleeping in out-houses, was complained of and sent by the Police Court to the State Reform School at Westborough. During his confinement, by his good behavior he won the love and esteem of all the officers and the keepers of the institution. Lately, a wealthy couple of aged persons, on a visit to the school, favorably struck by the boy's appearance, adopted him, gave him their name, and also announced their intention of making him heir to an estate of some sixty thousand dollars.

☞Poverty is only misfortune when wishes keep the purse-strings. Poverty is the normal condition of man; neither banks, stocks, dividends, houses, nor rents were dreamed of in Eden. Adam was happy, and never saw a check-book in his life.

☞"There are some members of a community," said the sagacious and witty Thomas Bradbury, "that are like a crumb in the throat: if they go the *right way*, they afford but little nourishment: but if they happen to go the *wrong way*, they give a great deal of trouble."

One of the Judges.

While one David Scott presided in the Judicial District now composing the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, in Pennsylvania, Judge D—— was an associate upon the Bench. These counties border upon the Delaware river, which is the boundary line between New Jersey and Pennsylvania.—Judge D—— though a man of unblemished integrity and high character had some eccentricities, and among them a peculiar aversion to "niggers." To use his own words, "He knew all about a nigger; was raised among niggers; and a nigger would be a nigger any way you could fix it." One day a black man was duly convicted of larceny, and called up for his sentence. The Judge was performing his arduous duties as an associate in an arm-chair, bare footed, coat off, and asleep. The presiding Judge, as is usual in such cases, saw proper to call upon the associate in fixing the penalty to be imposed upon the guilty man, and giving Judge D—— a nudge in the ribs called his attention to the prisoner at the bar.

"Hold on, Mr. Scott!" said the Judge, "I'll sentence that fellow. Nigger, stand up! You've been found guilty of stealing and ought to be hung; but this being your first offence, the Court is disposed to let you off easily. The sentence of the Court is that you be banished to the State of New Jersey, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!—The Court gives you five minutes to get to the river, and if ever you are caught upon this side of the Delaware again you shall be hanged! Constable, give the prisoner a hundred yards the start, and see that the sentence of the Court is executed!"

The fellow struck a bee line for Jersey, and has never been heard of since. And this is true.

A Yankee Trick.

We remember when we were living down east, of a neighboring farmer hiring a jolly Irishman, who was very fond of learning tricks. One day his employer asked him if he wouldn't like to "learn a Yankee trick." Bringing him to the end of a brick barn, Jonathan laid his open hand against the wall remarking—

"Pat, I'll bet the liquor you can't hit my hand."

"It's done!" says Pat, making a vicious blow at the palm of the hand, but it being quickly withdrawn he succeeded in peeling the skin and flesh from off his knuckles.

"That's a d——d nasty trick!" roared Pat, "but howld on, I'll cheat somebody else."

A few months passed, and Pat's brother came over from Ireland as green as early peas. They both labored together, but Pat was uneasy till he would have learned his brother the Yankee trick.

"Jim, did you ever learn a Yankee trick?"

"Niver."

Pat finding himself in the centre of a large field, thought it would be a great loss of time to go to the barn, and reaching out his open hand he cried—

"Strike that, if you can!"

Jim made a desperate pass, but Pat having pulled away his hand, Jim fell after the blow, remarking, that "that was an old woman's trick."

"Try it now!" shrieked Pat, with laughter, placing the same open hand against his own mouth.

Jim prepared for a sockdologer, and bringing his massive "bunch of fives" in loving proximity with Pat's nose and mouth, who pulled away his hand as before, he sent him reeling to the earth, with the loss of four teeth and a large quantity of blood, for "learning him the Yankee trick."

A Temperance Story.

Deacon Johnson is a great temperance man, and sets a good example of total abstinence as far as he is seen. Not long ago he employed a carpenter to make some alterations in the parlor, and in repairing the corner near the fire place, it was found necessary to remove the wainscoting, when lo! a discovery was made that astonished everybody. A brace of decanters, a tumbler, and a pitcher, were cosily reposing there, as if they had stood there from the beginning. The deacon was summoned, and as he held the blushing bottles, he exclaimed, "Wa'll, I declare, that is curious, sure enough. It must be that old Bains left them when he went out of this 'ere house thirty years ago." "Perhaps he did," returned the carpenter, "but, deacon, the ice in the pitcher must have been friz mighty hard to stay till this time."

A Conscientious Widow.

A poor peasant on his death-bed made his will. He called his wife to him and told her of its provisions. "I have left," he said, "my horse to my parents; sell it, and hand over to them the money you receive. I leave you my dog; take care of him, and he will serve you faithfully." The wife promised to obey, and in due time set out for the market, with the horse and the dog. "How much do you want for your horse?" inquired a farmer. "I cannot sell the horse alone, but you may have both at a reasonable rate. Give me ten pounds for the dog, and five shillings for the horse." The farmer laughed, but as the terms were low, he willingly accepted them. Then the worthy woman gave to her husband's parents, the five shillings received for the horse, and kept the ten pounds herself.

☞What a blessing to a tradesmen is a liberal customer! A farmer went into a store in Boston the other day, and told the keeper that a neighbor of his entrusted him with some money to expend to the best advantage, and he meant to do it where he was best treated. He had been used very ill by the traders in Boston, and he would not part with his neighbor's money until he found a man who would treat him about right. With the utmost suavity, the trader says:

"I think I can treat you to your liking; how do you want to be treated?"

"Well," said the farmer, with a leer in his eye, "in the first place, I want a glass of toddy," which was forthcoming.

"Now, I will have a nice cigar," says the farmer.

It was promptly handed him, leisurely lighted, and then, throwing himself back in a chair, with his feet as high as his head, he commenced puffing away like a Spaniard.

"Now, what do you want to purchase?" says the storekeeper.

"My neighbor handed me *two cents* when I left home, to buy a plug of tobacco—have you got the article?"

The storekeeper sloped instanter.

Jam of Green Gages.—Put ripe green gages into a kettle, with very little water, and let them stew until soft; then rub them through a sieve or colander, and to every pint of pulp put a pound of white sugar powdered fine; then put it, in a preserving-kettle over the fire, stir it until the whole is of the consistence of jelly; then take it off; put the marmalade in small jars or tumblers, and cover as directed for jelly. Any sort of plums may be done in this manner.

☞A little girl describes a snake as a thing that's a tail all the way up to the head.

Death From the Bite of a Rattlesnake.

James Wright, an old citizen of Cincinnati, while in the woods near Vanceburg, Ind., on the 4th instant, getting out timber, was bit on the hand by a rattlesnake. The Gazette says:

Alarmed at the probable consequences, he immediately started for the town, and ran the entire distance. The heat, fatigue and excitement of course allowed the poison to circulate through his system and make sure of its deadly work. By the time he reached Vanceburg, he was entirely blind, and his body and head were covered with spots of the same color of those of the rattlesnake. The usual remedies were immediately resorted to and every effort made by the attendant physicians to neutralize the poison, but without effect. He continued to sink rapidly and expired between three and four o'clock next morning.

In preparing the body to be laid out, a singular phenomenon presented itself. In addition to the spots referred to, there was a picture of the snake itself—perfect in shape and color, and as distinct as if daguerreotyped there—extending from the point on his hand where the fangs had struck, up the arm to the shoulder, and then down the side to the groin. To the truth of this, our informant assures us not only himself, but some four or five other citizens, who saw it, can positively testify.

Immediately upon learning the occurrence, a number of persons started to the place where it had happened, and, upon examination, found the snake in the identical spot designated, when they came near having another tragedy, a young lady of the party having stepped over his lurking place, from which a moment after he made a savage leap at the party, but was immediately dispatched. He proved to have six rattles and a "button," indicating his age to be six years and a half.

☞C. B. Ivy killed his sister-in-law nearly twenty-five years ago, in Roane county, East Tennessee, and was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Soon after being incarcerated, he made his escape and went to Arkansas, and established himself high up on the waters of the Arkansas river, where he became a leading citizen, living undisturbed and enjoying the confidence of the community to such an extent as to secure his election to offices of high trust. He also became a member of the Methodist church, and to all appearances, led a consistent Christian life. About two weeks ago, some persons who were acquainted with the crime of his former life, discovered him and procured his arrest, and he was brought up on the steamer Kate Frisbee, to Memphis, last Wednesday, and will be conveyed to the scene of his crime to suffer the penalty adjudged.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An Irishman's Pen.—An Irishman called at a book store in Jordan, the other day, to purchase a steel pen. The clerk handed him one, and after examining it a moment, he threw it down declaring that "he didn't want to be chated in that manner." The clerk picked it up and asked:

'What is the matter with it?'

'It's broke,' said the man; 'I want a whole one or I'll not pay you for it.'

The clerk assured him that it was whole and a good one—but was effectually silenced by the Irishman, who pointed out its defect, exclaiming, 'An' will ye be after calling that a whole one? Don't ye see it's *split!*'

☞All we have to say is, that if after reading the following verses, any of the subscribers to the *Compiler* feel like *paying in advance*, we shall not object to receiving the cash. We allude, of course, to the considerable number who *don't* practice this golden rule—not to those who do:

"Tell me, ye angelic hosts,
Ye messengers of love,
Shall suffering printers here below,
Have no redress above?

"The angel bards replied—
To us is knowledge given:
Delinquents on the printer's books,
Can never enter Heaven!"

An Ugly Club.—A club has been recently established in Petersburg, Va., the impossible object of which is "to make ugly people respected." Mr. B. C. Pollard, of Hanover, and Mr. Jas. W. Hall, of Halifax, were elected chief officers. These two gentlemen are really awful to behold; it is supposed that, with "a good sight," by grinning through a horse-collar, they could jointly double up a crowbar.

☞"Talk about mean men," said old Fox, "why, there's that Bill Johnson, he's the meanest man I ever heard tell on. Bill was a constable here. Why, don't you think, he had an execution against me for a little matter of groceries, and he came out and levied on my old woman's ducks, and wanted me to drive 'em up and catch 'em for him, and I told him to catch 'em himself; and so he chased 'em round and round the house, and every time he'd catch a duck, he'd sit down and ring its head off, *and charge mileage!*"

☞An elderly spinster wrote to a friend—"A widower with ten children has proposed, and I have accepted. This is the number I should have been entitled to if I had married at the proper time."

☞"I know I am a perfect bear in my manners," said a young farmer to his sweetheart.

"No, indeed, John; you have never hugged me yet. You are more sheep than bear."

☞The latest freak of suicide occurred last Sunday week, near Cumminsville, Ohio, where a German, named Hutoff, got up at five o'clock in the morning, went out and chalked his last will and testament on the cellar door, conveying all his property to his wife, and then cut his throat.

☞The foundation of San Francisco dates from the 27th of June, 1776. It was, therefore, eighty-three years of age on the 27th ult., or a week older than the "National Independence" of the Union in which its State conspicuously figures.

☞There are seventy thousand kernels of corn in a bushel; two hundred and fifty-four thousand apple seeds in a bushel; and over fourteen thousand seeds in an ounce of tobacco.

☞A man, distinguished for the use of choice language, found fault with his pudding as having too much "caloric" in it, which the landlady took in high dudgeon, declaring that she never used the article.

☞Sidney Smith, passing through a by-street behind St. Paul's, heard two women abusing each other from opposite houses.—"They will never agree," said the wit; "they argue from different premises."

☞Rochefoucauld said that the reason lovers are so fond of one another's company is that they are always talking about themselves.

Franklin's Son.

Speaking of the son of Dr. Franklin, the Newburyport *Herald* says:

"As the name of Franklin is prominently before the public, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of his only son, William, about whom we think little is known by the community at large. Unlike his father, whose chief claim is for the invaluable service he rendered his country in her greatest need, the son was, from the first to the least, a devoted loyalist. Before the Revolutionary war he held several civil and military offices of importance. At the commencement of the war, he held the office of Governor of New Jersey, which appointment he received in 1775.—When the difficulty between the mother country and the colonies was coming to a crisis, he threw his whole influence in favor of loyalty, and endeavored to prevent the Legislative Assembly of New Jersey from sustaining the proceedings of the General Congress of Philadelphia. These efforts, however, did but little to stay the tide of popular sentiment in favor of resistance to tyranny, and soon involved him in difficulty. He was deposed from office by the whigs, to give place to William Livingston, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut, where he remained two years in East Windsor, in the house of Captain Ebenezer Grant, where the Theological Seminary now stands. In 1778 he was exchanged, and soon after went to England. There he spent the remainder of his life, receiving a pension from the British government for his fidelity. He died in 1813, at the age of 82.

As might have been expected, his opposition to the cause of liberty, so dear to the heart of his father, produced an estrangement between them. For years they had no intercourse—when in 1791, the son wrote the father. In his reply Dr. Franklin says:—"Nothing has ever hurt me so much, and affected me with such deep sensation, as to find myself deserted, in my old age, by my only son; and not only deserted, but to find him taking up arms against me in a cause wherein my good fame, fortune and life were all at stake."

In his will, also, he alludes to the part his son had acted. After making some bequests, he adds: "The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of."

The patriotism of the father stands forth all the brighter when contrasted with the desertion of his son.

Reunion in Heaven.—"I am fully persuaded," says Baxter, "that I shall love my friends in heaven, and therefore know them; and this principally binds me to them on earth. If I thought I should never know them more, nor love them after death, I should love them comparatively little now, as I do all other transitory things."

☞The Postmaster General has ordered that all "supplements" or "extras" folded in regular issues of daily or weekly journals—not actual *bona fide* editions of such publications, conveying intelligence—subject the whole package to letter postage.

☞On the fourth of March we inaugurate our President; on the fourth of September we closed our revolution; on the fourth of July we celebrate our cutting loose from Great Britain; and on the fourth of August we celebrate our being tied together again.

☞Let no man be ashamed to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or a sunburnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of dishonesty and idleness.

Interesting to Wives.—If you want to make a sober man a drunkard, give him a wife that will scold him every time that he comes home. If you would make a sane man crazy, follow the same course.

☞Some one was telling an Irishman that somebody had eaten ten saucers of ice cream, whereupon Pat shook his head. "So you don't believe it?" With a shrewd nod, Pat answered, "I belave in the crame, but not in the saucers."

☞A short man became attached to a tall woman, and somebody said that he had *fallen* in love with her. "Do you call it falling in love?" said the suitor; "it is more like climbing up to it!"

☞Profound silence in a public assemblage has been thus neatly described:—"One might have heard the stealing of a pocket-handkerchief."

☞"Can you read smoke, ma?"

"What do you mean, child?"

"Why, I've heard some men talk about a volume of smoke, and I thought you could read any volume."

☞Why cannot a deaf man be legally convicted? Because it is not lawful to condemn a man without a hearing.

☞An English paper, in giving an account of a fire, says: "This is the third time the same row of buildings has been totally consumed."

☞It may be said in illustration of the sweetness and the sting of the English language, that its very alphabet begins with A B.

☞There is a man in Algiers who tells such good stories that his friends say it is dangerous to walk with him in the forests, for all the hyenas come round him to laugh.

☞Whatever the wind may do in the winter, it cannot be denied that in spring it "turns over a new leaf."

☞The man who "took a walk," the other day, brought it back again; but the next day he took a ride, and went off with it.

☞"What church do you attend, Mrs. Partington?" "Oh! any paradox church where the Gospel is dispensed with."

☞A year of pleasure passes like a floating breeze, but a moment of misfortune seems an age of pain.

☞The transit across the English Channel is supposed to be the *sick transit* alluded to in the well-known Latin quotation.

☞A celebrated naturalist says that asses are the most vilified of all animals. We know that foxes are the most run down.

☞The four great evils in life are said to be standing-collars, stove-pipe hats, tight boots, and tobacco.

☞The water in Lake St. Clair is rising of late years, so that good farms are now under water.

☞A line of railroad, from St. Louis to the borders of the mineral region in Northern Mexico, is talked of.

☞Uneasy is the head that wears a wig in a gale of wind.

Sympathy for Foreigners.

From the Nashville Union.

Referring to the files of this paper of four years ago, we find that it was engaged in a very excited contest with what was called *Know Nothingism.* The platform on which this society stood was partially stated in the following oath and obligation, pertaining to the first degree of the Know Nothing order, which oath and obligation we are confident that some of our editorial neighbors took and subscribed. We need not remind the reader that this paper very strongly opposed both the oath and the principles of that order.

OUTSIDE OBLIGATION.

You do solemnly swear (*or affirm*) that you will never reveal anything said or done in this room, the names of any persons present, nor the existence of this society, whether found worthy to proceed or not, and that all your declarations shall be true, so help you God.

Ans. I do.

Marshal. Where were you born?

Marshal. Where is your permanent residence?

[If born out of the jurisdiction of the United States the answer shall be written, the candidate dismissed with an admonition of secrecy, and the brother vouching for him suspended from all the privileges of the order, unless upon satisfactory proof that he has been misinformed.]

Marshal. Are you twenty-one years of age?

Ans. I am.

Marshal. In religious belief are you a Roman Catholic?

Ans. No.

Marshal. Were you born of Protestant parents, or were you reared under Protestant influence?

Ans. Yes.

Marshal. If married, is your wife a Roman Catholic?

["No," or "Yes," the answer to be valued as the Constitution of the State council shall provide.]

Marshal. Are you willing to use your influence and vote only for native born American citizens for all offices of honor, trust, or profit, in the gift of the people, to the exclusion of foreigners and aliens, and Roman Catholics in particular, and without regard to party predilections?

Ans. I am.

FIRST DEGREE OBLIGATION.

In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, you do solemnly promise and swear that you will never betray any of the secrets of this society, nor comunicate them even to proper candidates, except within a lawful council of the order; and you will never permit any of the secrets of this society to be written, or in any other manner to be made legible, except for the purpose of official instruction; that you will not vote nor give your influence for any man for any office in gift of the people, unless he be an American-born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic; that you will in all political matters, so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, though it may conflict with your personal preference, so long as it does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States of America, or that of the State in which you reside; that you will not under any circumstances whatever, knowingly recommend an unworthy person for initiation, nor suffer it to be done if in your power to prevent it; that you will not under any circumstances whatever, expose the name of any member of this order, nor reveal the existence of such an association; that you will answer an *imperative notice* issued by the proper authority, obey the command of the State council, president, or his deputy, while assembled by such notice, and respond to the claim of a *sign* or a *cry* of the order, unless it be physically impossible; that you will acknowledge the State council of —— as the legislative head, the ruling authority, and the supreme tribunal of the order in the State of —— acting under the jurisdiction of the national council of the United States of America, binding yourself in the penalty of excommunication from the order, the forfeiture of all intercourse with its members, and being denounced in all the societies of the same as a wilful traitor to your God and your country.

[The president shall call to every person present by three blows of the gavel, when the candidates shall all repeat after the vice president in concert.]

All this I voluntarily promise, with a full understanding of the solemn sanctions and penalties.

Several gentlemen who took this oath, and more and stronger oaths, have gone into spasms lest the *foreigners* whom they then *swore to proscribe*—*swore* to deny the rights of American citizens—whom they denounced as "paupers and thieves," "the off scourings of the Old World," "jail birds," "emissaries of the Pope"—they go into spasms now in their alarm that these men may meet with injustice at the hands of the Democrats! We advise our adopted citizens to exact one *penance* from these recreant Know Nothings before listening to them at all—*make them get down on their knees and repeat their Know Nothing oaths backwards.* Make them unsay the oath! Self respect demands that our naturalized citizens exact this much of their new defenders, and the leaders who took these oaths in 1855, and fawn upon the foreigners in 1859, *will do anything.* Naturalized citizens need not be afraid of exacting too much, just now!

The Great Battle of Solferino.—The great battle of the 24th June, it appears by the late foreign news, was not fought on the Mincio, but on the Chiese, at the village of Solferino, about eighteen miles northwest of Mantua, where the Austrians in 1796 were defeated by the French previous to the siege of Mantua. The battle of the 24th appears to have been the severest contest of the campaign, and was accompanied by the greatest loss of life.

The Austrians re-crossed the Mincio, to the east of which they had previously withdrawn, in full force, and attacked the French, but after eighteen hours' hard fighting and the loss of 30,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners, were compelled to abandon their positions. The French are said to have lost from 20,000 to 25,000. Accounts say that their loss was so severe that they were unable to advance against the Austrians, who have retired to the Historic Square, where another great battle is impending, in which the human slaughter will probably be more terrible. Baron Hess, the best of the Austrian generals, is now in command, and within the fortified places so often alluded to will be the next carnage.

☞W. H. Foreman, son of Jacob Foreman, of Quincy township, committed suicide on Monday morning last, near Upton, in Franklin county, by hanging himself by the neck with a plow line in his uncle's barn. Mr. F. was a young man about 23 or 25 years of age. His self-destruction is attributed to disappointment of marriage contract. It appears that the lady to whom young Foreman was engaged was opposed by one of his parents, and was thus induced to discard him, which doubtless had the effect to partially derange his mind.

☞A marriage in high life came off in New York, on Wednesday last. Hon. G. G. Barnard, Recorder of the city, and Miss Fannie A. Anderson, daughter of a millionaire, were the parties. About twelve hundred persons were present, among them some of the most distinguished in the country. Most beautiful and costly presents were made to the bride, among them, an elegant tea service of solid gold.—*Exchange.*

Should misfortune and poverty overtake Mrs. Fanny and her husband, how many of the "twelve hundred" will come to help them, and who among the "most distinguished in the country" will "honor" them with a call? But, Fanny, it's all right while the gold lasts.

☞An Albany printer, John Patterson, is said to be the best mathematician in the country.

☞Work as though thou wert to live forever—worship as though thou wert to die presently.

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THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Terrible Fighting!

FEARFUL SCENES & INCIDENTS.

Horrible Wounds & Suffering.

The subjoined detailed particulars of the great battle of Solferino will be read with thrilling interest:

From the Battle-Field of Solferino.
Correspondence of the New York Times.

CASTIGLIONE, ITALY, Friday night, June 24, 1859.

I came from Brescia early this morning, and arrived just in time to witness the last half of what I have very little doubt will turn out to have been the greatest battle the modern world has seen. I cannot describe it with any precision as yet, for it has lasted all day, and extended over a circuit of not less than fifteen miles; the noise of the cannonade, and even of the musketry, moreover, is still in my ears, and none of those engaged in it, except the wounded, have returned to give us any distinct and connected report.—But not less than 450,000 men have been engaged in it; and of these not less than 30,000 (dead or disabled) lie, on this bright starry night, upon the bloody field.

The battle commenced at a little before 5 o'clock in the morning—not far from sunrise. Just back of Castiglione rises a high range of hills, which projects a mile or thereabouts into the plain, and then breaks off towards the left into a wide expanse of smaller hills, and so into the rolling surface which makes that portion of the plain. The Austrians had taken position upon these hills—planting cannon upon those nearest to Castiglione which they could approach, as the French army was in full force in and around that little village—and had stationed their immense array all over the surrounding plain. As nearly as we can now learn the Emperor Francis Joseph had collected here not less than 225,000 troops, and commanded them in person. His evident purpose was to make a stand here and risk the fortunes of the war upon the hazards of the day. Napoleon promptly accepted the challenge, and commenced the attack as soon as it was light this morning, by placing cannon upon the hills still nearer to Castiglione than those held by the Austrians, and opening fire upon them on the heights beyond.

He took his own stand upon the highest of these—a steep, sharp-backed ridge, which commands a magnificent view of the entire circuit of the plain, and from that point directed the entire movements of his army during the early portion of the day. The French very soon drove the enemy out of the posts they held nearest to the town, and followed them into the small villages of the plain below. The first of these was Solferino, where they had a sharp and protracted engagement.—The Austrians disputed every inch of the ground, and fought here, as they did throughout the day, with the utmost desperation.—They were *three times* driven out of the town, before they would *stay* out. The people of the village, moreover, took part against the French, upon whom they fired from their windows, and the French were compelled, in self-defence, to burn the town. When they found it impossible to hold their ground any longer, they fell back, slowly and steadily, until they reached the village of Volta, which, as you will see by the map, lies directly southeast from Castiglione, and is only about a mile from the river Mincio, from which, however, it is separated by a range of hills.

Upon these hills, in the rear of the town, and overlooking it completely on the south and southeast sides, the Austrians had planted very formidable batteries; and when I arrived upon the field and went at once to the height where the Emperor had stood at the opening of the engagement, but which he had left an hour before to follow his victorious troops, these batteries were blazing away upon the French who were stationed on the plain below. I was too far off to observe with any accuracy the successive steps of the action, but I could distinctly see the troops stationed upon the broad plain, and moving up in masses towards the front, where the artillery was posted, as their services were required. But as soon as they reached this point they were speedily enveloped in the smoke of the cannon, and disappeared from observation. But the general result was soon made evident by the slackening of the Austrian fire, and by the falling back of their smoke and a corresponding advance on the part of that which rose from the French artillery.

The cannonading at that point lasted for over an hour; but in precisely what direction the Austrians retreated, it was not possible, from the position I occupied, to see. I was afraid to change it, moreover, because, although I might easily have gone more directly and closely upon the field, I could not have found any eminence upon the plain from which I could have had so sweeping and complete a view. Part of the Austrian force probably crossed the Mincio river, which flows southward from the lower end of Lake Guarda, and empties into the Po. But the battle continued to rage all over the region northwest of a line connecting the towns of Castiglione, Solferino and Volta. At one point after another a sharp cannonading would arise and continue for a half or three-quarters of an hour—and after each successive engagement of this kind, the result became apparent in the retreat of the Austrians and the advance of the French forces. During all the early part of the day the sky had been clear, and the weather hot.

But clouds began to gather at about noon, and at 5 o'clock, while the cannonade was at its height, a tremendous thunderstorm rolled up from the northwest; the wind came first, sweeping from the parched streets an enormous cloud of dust, and was soon followed by a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by vivid lightning and rapid explosions of rattling thunder. The storm lasted for about an hour, and the cannonading, so far as we could distinguish, was suspended. Then the rain ceased, the clouds blew away, the sun shone out again, and the air was cooled and perfectly delightful. Though the cannon may have ceased for a time to take part in it, the fight had meantime gone on—and when I again resumed my post of observation, from which the storm had expelled me, the cannonading commenced on the extreme left of the entire field and on the very borders of the lake, northeast from Castiglione and west of Perschiera.

The Piedmontese troops, under the King, who commands them in person, had been posted there, and received the Austrians as they came around. From about 7 o'clock until after nightfall an incessant and most terrible combat was here kept up. The batteries of the two armies were apparently about half a mile apart, and at the outset they were both served with nearly equal and effective vigor. But the Austrians gradually slackened their fire and several times took up new positions, while the Sardinians poured a rapid and uninterrupted shower of balls upon them, suspending only for a few minutes at a time, and then renewing it again with redoubled fury. The wind had now gone down, the air was still, and the sound of musketry, as well as of the cannon, was distinctly heard. The former was continuous, sharp and incessant, sounding like the constant and irregular pattering of hail upon a roof, while the latter was occasionally suspended, but while it lasted was overwhelmingly grand and terrible.

Over the Sardinian Park arose a dense white cloud of smoke, directly upwards, its sides perfectly upright and well defined, and spreading outward both ways at the top like an enormous sheaf of wheat. The sun was making a glorious setting in the West, and as his light gradually departed, the vivid flashes at each discharge of the cannon gleamed through the smoke like sharp lightning through the breast of an enormous cloud. Sometimes only a single flash would be seen, then two or three at once, and sometimes half a dozen would break forth in instant succession. It was beginning to get dark when I turned to descend the hill, and all the way down I still heard the roar of the cannon and the clattering of the guns of the infantry.—But the Austrians were clearly falling back, and could scarcely have failed to sustain a total route. It is possible they may be in condition to make one more struggle in the morning, but judging from my observation, it certainly is not probable. They have sustained an overwhelming defeat, and it seems to me not unlikely that the Emperor may now be induced, by the representations of neutral powers, to accept the peace which Napoleon will be very likely to tender him.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

Later from Castiglione on the Day of the Battle of Solferino—Details of the Action.

CASTIGLIONE, Friday, June 24.

* * * * On the night of the 23d the whole Austrian army moved up to the vicinity of Castiglione, within a mile of the advanced camp of the French army. They came up so noiselessly that the French supposed it to be their intention to sweep around and encircle the town. No such attempt, however, was made, and at 5 o'clock this morning the battle commenced, but by which army the first gun was fired no one thus far has been able to inform me. It was an understood thing, no doubt, in both armies, that the moment had arrived for the decisive trial of strength, and it mattered little who fired the first gun. Both armies were eager to begin the struggle, and only awaited the signal of attack.

The Austrain position was in a crescent, (as at Magenta,) about eight miles long, and was exceedingly strong in every point of view, since the French were obliged to attack from the plain, in full view, and in a concentrated form.

During the first hours of the battle the French were twice driven back by the superior numbers and the impetuosity of the Austrians. But this retrograde movement was not a repulse, and the ground lost was immediately regained. It was the first regiment of Zouaves that suffered most at this moment. At one o'clock I saw two cart loads of wounded men of this regiment as they came off the field, on their way to the hospital at Castiglione, and they told me that at that moment not a single commissioned officer of their regiment was on his feet. Their brave colonel, who had been promoted only three days before, in place of their colonel killed at Magenta, had received three wounds, and in fact I saw him carried from the field soon afterwards on a litter, covered with blood and dust, and apparently suffering deeply from his wounds.

The two villages on the line of hills held by the Austrians offered the greatest resistance to the advance of the French. One of these, Solferino, was taken and re-taken three times by Canrobert's division, and it is said that at this point the dead bodies actually concealed the ground from view.

Another village nearer to Castiglione, in which, strange to relate, both the men and the women of the town fired upon the French, was totally burnt down by Marshal Canrobert's orders, who was naturally indignant at such conduct.

The Austrians were gradually driven back over the plain, and from their strong position on the hill-sides, till at 4 o'clock they made their last obstinate stand at the town of Volta, six miles east of Castiglione. An hour's work dislodged them from this place, and then, at 5 o'clock, a violent rain-storm coming up, attended with lightning and thunder, the retreat of the Austrians commenced.

The correspondent adds that he feels warranted in saying that the French must have had 25,000 men *hors de combat*. He says he saw 10,000 wounded men come from the field, on carts, wagons, mules and litters. He further adds:

If I did not already know the result of the battle, I would be ready to suppose, from the enormous number of wounded soldiers at this moment passing my window, that the French army had been literally destroyed. I am quite sure, no matter what the French official report may say, that my preceding estimate of the number of wounded is small.

We saw about three thousand Austrian prisoners brought in. How many were taken during the day could not be ascertained. I saw one crowd of 600, another of 450, and many smaller squads. The Austrian wounded were piled into the carts sometimes indiscriminately with the French.

The most horrible wounds to look at were those of the face. Two Zouaves of the first regiment had the whole under jaw carried away, and yet these brave fellows walked behind the carts of their comrades more dangerously wounded than themselves. Some had their eyes closed from blows with the butts of the muskets, others had their cheeks or mouths hanging in *lambeaux* from sword cuts, others the cheeks swolen to enormous dimensions from balls that had pierced their faces through and through. The women who had remained in the town of Castiglione shed tears apparently at the utter hopelessness of rendering assistance to such a number of brave and suffering men. Yet every house was thrown open, and every hand was ready to aid in alleviating their pain.

For the most part they asked but for wine or water, for the loss of blood creates thirst, and the fatigues of the day must have been great from the length of the battle and the extent of ground to fight over. Many of the soldiers were naked to the waist—their coats having been torn to pieces in the bayonet and hand to hand fights, and their shirts torn up to staunch their blood. All were covered with dust and had their clothes more or less torn, both officers and men, and presented, even in the absence of blood-stained clothes, the most pitiable appearance. But all who were not suffering had stamped upon their countenances that quiet, determined look which soldiers acquire in battle, and which is called in the French army the "professional air."

THE WOUNDED—TERRIBLE SCENES.

The writer of the foregoing account of the battle next describes the wounded as they were brought to Castiglione. He estimates the number brought to that city alone at 10,000, and says:

It was certainly the most dreadful sight I ever saw. Every conceivable kind of wound which can be inflicted upon men was here exhibited. All who were able to do so, were obliged to walk—the wagons and animals at command being all required for those who could not otherwise be moved. Some walked along, their faces completely covered with blood from sabre cuts upon their heads. Many had their arms shattered—hundreds had their heads tied up—and some carried most ghastly wounds upon their faces. Some had tied up their wounds, and others had stripped away the clothing which chafed and made them worse. I saw one man walking along with a firm step and resolute air—naked to his waist, and having a bullet wound upon his side, an ugly gash along his cheek, and a deep bayonet thrust, received from behind in the shoulder. Most of those who were walking wore a serious look—conversing but little with one another, though they walked two and two—and a few of them carried upon their faces any considerable expression of pain.

Those who were more severely injured rode upon donkeys or in carts, and a few were carried upon mattresses on men's shoulders. But these were mostly officers, and nearly all I saw carried in that way were so badly wounded that their recovery is scarcely possible. One had both his legs crushed by a cannon ball. Another had received a ball in his thigh, and was evidently suffering the most intense agony. Many of those whose wounds were in their legs were seated in chairs swung across a donkey—one being on each side. Several who were thus carried, and were supported by soldiers walking by their side, were apparently unconscious, and seemed to be dying. Then would come carts, large and small, carrying three, five, and some of them ten or fifteen each. A steady stream of these ghastly victims of the battle of the day poured through the town. I stood in the crowd by the side of them as the sad procession passed along, and watched it at this point for over an hour. It was not interrupted for a moment—except now and then by a crowd of prisoners—and it continued thus from about ten in the morning, when it began to flow, until I left the street, long after dark.

Every church, every large hall, every private house in the town has been taken for the service of the wounded. Those whose injuries are slight, after having been dressed, pass at once into the ranks and mingle with their comrades. I looked into the church as I passed by.

All the seats, railing, &c., had been removed;—matresses of hay had been spread upon the floor, and were completely filled with wounded men, in every stage of suffering and of peril, lying side by side. The surgeons were dressing their wounds; sisters of charity and other women were giving them wine and otherwise ministering to their comfort; but morning, I am sure, will dawn upon a large proportion of them relieved forever from their pain. If anything can be more horrible than a soldier's life, it certainly is a soldier's death.

Six or eight times while I stood upon the street watching the wounded there came along squads of prisoners taken at various stages of the action. Sometimes there would be only three or four—then twenty, fifty or a hundred, and in one company over 400. They walked closely together, six or eight deep—the officers being generally in the middle—and were guarded by a single file of troops walking on each side. As a general thing they were not bad looking men. Very many of them were very young, not over 16 certainly.

The correspondent of the London Herald says: "So little did the French expect a battle, that on the previous night a message from the King of Sardinia, asking for support in case he should be attacked, was met with a refusal on the ground that an attack by the Austrians was not probable. At day break, however, the corps of General D'Hilliers came in sight of Solferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The marshal resisted to the best of his power and sent off an aide-de-camp for supports, but it was not before three hours of frightful carnage that the corps of General Niel made its appearance. The Austrians were then slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a pause and the French continued to gain ground, heaps of their own and the enemy's corpses marking the fluctuations of the fight.

"The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino; but all of a sudden they made a tremendous burst forward and the French were driven down the hill. Admirably supported by their artillery, however, they made a stand and commenced on a move to advance. It was like a hailstorm—the shower of bullets and balls—and whole files were mowed down by a single discharge.

"Meanwhile at the right and left wing the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were slowly driven back. General Canrobert's corps was also heavily punished, and had there been a skillful general in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their forces against the weak point of the enemy's line, matters would have had a very different aspect.

"The French commander, to whom the credit of the day is entirely due, whether it be Gen. Niel, McMahon, or the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard and a strong division of infantry against the Austrian centre, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and right wings, which did not need them.

"Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solferino, but the French strongly held it, and the Austrian bugles began to sound a general retreat. An attempt was made by the French cavalry to pursue them which led to an encounter between the French Chasseurs and the Austrian Hulans, in which the former were rapidly put to *right about*."

It is stated that not a single Hungarian regiment was allowed to take part in the battle, and that the Italian regiments had all been previously sent to the Tyrol.

Twenty thousand corpses are said to have been buried, and many were yet lying in the ditches and cornfields.

"The loss of the French is 720 officers placed *hors de combat*, one hundred and twenty of whom were killed, and twelve thousand privates killed and wounded. Among the killed are seven colonels and six lieutenant colonels. Among those wounded are five generals."

Vienna, July 1.—The Austrian correspondent says that the loss at the battle of the 24th, as far as has yet been ascertained, is 1,900 killed and 8,100 wounded.

A Shocking Homicide.

Last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a desperate deed of blood was enacted in South Baltimore. A young man named Wm. W. Taylor, while passing along Henrietta street, near Light, and when opposite the public house of John Kenny, was accosted by a party of men, who asked him to treat. Taylor refused, when one of the party knocked him down, and another jumping from one of the buggies in which the parties had ridden to the house, caught Taylor by the hair of his head, and putting a pistol close to the back of the skull, fired.

The ball passed clear into the brain, and Taylor, with a single gasp, fell over on the curb. The perpetrators then jumped into the buggies and attempted to escape by fast driving. One of the vehicles was upset, and Thomas Eaton, an occupant, was captured by the police, who were attracted to the spot by the report of the pistol. The rest abandoned the vehicles and ran away on foot. Taylor was lifted from the pavement and carried by several citizens to his boarding house, No. 36 Henrietta street, near Charles, and about a square distant from the scene of the shooting. Dr. George W. Benson was summoned, but he lived only a short time. Immediately upon the shooting, Captain Woods, Sergeant Crouch and other officers of the district, started in different directions to arrest the perpetrators of the crime, but up to midnight no more had been arrested. Taylor, it is said, was a member of the Bethel Church, Lee street, and was on his way to the wharf to witness the return of the Sabbath school on board the steamer Lancaster, from an excursion to Lower Canton, when the murderous assault was made upon him. Deceased was 26 years of age, a native of Accomac county, Va., and a shoemaker by trade. While the examination was progressing before the coroner, a sister of the deceased arrived at the house, and her shrieks and cries were heartrending to hear.—*Baltimore Sun of Wednesday.*

[From the Phila. Pennsylvania Inquirer.]

New and Prosperous Settlement.—Hammonton, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, is a flourishing village settled chiefly by New Englanders, who wish to escape their frosty climate, and by persons from the West, who are engaged in the grape culture. One year ago the settlement commenced, and since then has a population of fifteen hundred. They have built about three hundred houses, opened four stores, several hotels, one steam saw and planing mill, and one water power saw and planing mill, with schools, churches, and brick yards. They have set out since, forty vinyards, and in short, established a settlement, which from the respectability of the settlers, is destined to become one of the most important and influential places in the State of New Jersey. Grape growers are of the opinion that the strip of land between the Little and the Great Egg Harbor rivers is the best for the vine, owing to both soil and climate, of any that has been found in the country. From the extent they are entering into the business, a supply of pure and unadulterated wines may soon be expected.—They who have raised crops at Hammonton represent that the soil is very productive. It is not surprising that the place should increase so rapidly, when it is considered the advantages it presents over the West in health, climate and markets. Crops are secure from frosts, that blighting enemy that robs the farmer of the North of so much of his labor and profit.

☞A machine for breaking stone for macadamising streets, was tried in Chicago, Ill., a few days since. It was run by a ten horse engine, and broke three cords of stone into "egg size" and less, in an hour's time.

Butter.—Prime lots of this table delicacy are selling at ten cents in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

THE COMPILER.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Auditor General,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.
For Surveyor General,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

News, etc.

Many counterfeit notes on the Northwestern (Va.) Bank are said to be in circulation along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

Col. Charles A. May, the hero of Rasaca de la Palma, arrived recently at Leavenworth, en route for Fort Kearney, of which post he is the commanding officer.

Hon. W. M. Mills, late mayor of the city of La Salle, Ill., a highly esteemed citizen, died on the 27th ult., of the terrible disease of hydrophobia. He was recently bitten by his small household pet dog.

A disease resembling the hog cholera is prevailing among the hogs near Wheeling, Va.

Twenty-four Zouaves have become general officers, and two marshals of France.

An order has been issued by command of Lieut. General Scott, in which he alludes to the report of the Inspector General as evidence that the subject of bayonet exercise and target practice for small arms has been almost entirely neglected by the troops, especially the bayonet exercise, and he directs that hereafter the troops be regularly and systematically instructed in the full use of the several weapons placed in their hands.

The Roman correspondent of the *Weekly Register*, (Catholic organ,) writes that Her Majesty Queen Victoria has forwarded an autograph letter to the Pope, thanking his Holiness for his present of a beautiful mosaic table. It is added that the Pope was much gratified with the friendly sentiments expressed by Her Majesty.

The Lawrence County Bank has closed its doors. It has had a precarious existence from the first, and been looked upon as not over safe.

The Tioga County Bank is also reported bad.

Mr. Seaman, late Superintendent of Public Printing, and under an indictment for malfeasance in office, has returned to the city of Washington.

The Dayton *Empire* says that some of the editors located in the districts in Ohio where the wheat was *ruined*, are bragging about big wheat, and big yields, and challenging those in other sections where the wheat *wasn't* ruined to beat it!

An extra of the Adrian (Mich.) Expositor, July 5, has the following: "A sad accident occurred yesterday afternoon, at Clear Lake, Steuben co., Ia., twenty miles south of Hillsdale, by the upsetting of a sail-boat containing a party of twenty-seven persons, mostly ladies and children, fourteen of whom were drowned."

At Sturgis, Michigan, a young man named William Gaines drank two table spoonfuls of wintergreen oil, on a foolish strife as to who could drink the strongest oil. He died from its effects in a few hours.

The fashionable churches in New York generally closed for the season on Sunday last.—During the summer solstice, religion is out of town—gone to Newport, to roll in the surf, to Saratoga, to drink Congress Water, to the Falls, to study nature, and listen to the Creator's voice in the roar of the cataract.

It is said that some fifty English gentlemen have determined on chartering a large steamer for an excursion trip across the Atlantic, intending to make a tour through the United States.

A Knoxville paper says, that a wife in that neighborhood has had three children at a birth. Her husband is entitled to a divorce, says Prentice. She is a very overbearing woman.

There is an old bachelor in New York so confirmed that he won't read the war news, because so much is said about infantry.

Hard to Please.

It is impossible, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, for the present Administration to do anything pleasing to the Opposition grumblers. Having made up their minds to be in a bad humor, they remain in a perpetual and painful state of irritation. Their indignation at the fearful extravagance of the Administration is not exhausted, before they discern that this same Administration is entirely too economical. The last Congress having adjourned without making the usual postal appropriations, through the factious exertions of Mr. Grow and his Republican confederates in the House of Representatives, the Postmaster General has been compelled to curtail the expenses of the Department, and in doing so many of the country mail routes have been discontinued, and others cut down to half service. No sooner is this announced than it is the signal for a combined assault upon the Administration for its niggardly economy.—Now retrenchment would be a very easy matter if it cost nothing, but in a Government, as well as in a private household, some comfort or luxury must be sacrificed if the means are not forthcoming to support it. It may be very inconvenient to do so, but the work must be accomplished or a debt incurred. It is one thing to talk of retrenchment, and another thing to feel its effects. If the Post Office Department had ample funds it would be an easy matter to keep up all the existing routes, but as it has not, some must be cut off. The Postmaster General has determined upon reducing the expenses of the Department, and has adopted the only course by which it can be accomplished. The Opposition have demanded economy, and now that they have it—and most rigidly applied—they are the first to exclaim against it, so inveterate is the spirit of opposition.

Opposition Regard for the Foreigner.—The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*, a Black Republican, Know-Nothing journal, says:

"We unhesitatingly over that seven-tenths of the foreigners in our land, are not as intelligent as the full blooded Africans of our State—we will not include the part blood."

Such is the feeling and sentiment of the Opposition party, generally, North and South, and they act it out whenever and wherever they have the power. They have done so in Massachusetts, by their "two years amendment" to the Constitution of that State, and they attempted it in New Jersey, New York, and other States.

☞G. Edward Hersh, Esq., and Lady, of York, sailed for Europe on Monday last, in the steamer Arabia, from Boston.

Interesting Letters on the Naturalization Question.

Reference having been made to the course pursued by Mr. FILLMORE's Administration in relation to naturalized American citizens who returned to their native homes, we publish, on this subject, the recorded opinions of DANIEL WEBSTER and EDWARD EVERETT, each of whom was Secretary of State during that Administration:

[*Extract.*]—*Mr. Webster to Ignacio Tolen, N.Y.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 25, 1852.

The respect paid to any passport granted by this Department to a naturalized citizen, formerly a subject of Spain, will depend upon the laws of that nation in relation to the allegiance due its authority by its native-born subjects. If that Government recognizes the right of its subjects to denationalize themselves, and assimilate with the citizens of other countries, the usual passport will be a sufficient safeguard to you; but if allegiance to the Crown of Spain may not legally be renounced by its subjects, you must expect to be liable to the obligations of a Spanish subject if you voluntarily place yourself within the jurisdiction of that Government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 1, 1852.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to Mr. Roddall of the 27th ultimo, inquiring whether Mr. Victor B. Repierre, a native of France, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, can expect the protection of this Government in that country when proceeding thither with a passport from this Department. In reply, I have to inform you that if, as is understood to be the fact, the Government of France does not acknowledge the right of natives of that country to renounce their allegiance, it may lawfully claim their services when found within French jurisdiction. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

To J. B. Nones, Esq., New York.

The letter from Mr. EVERETT was addressed to our Minister at Berlin, under date of 14th January, 1853, in reference to several cases which had been presented by the Minister. "The question raised," Mr. EVERETT writes, "has received the particular attention of the President." The following extracts sufficiently state his doctrine:

If, then, a Prussian subject, born and living under this state of law, chooses to emigrate to a foreign country without obtaining the certificate which alone can discharge him from the obligation of military services, he takes that step at his own risk. He elects to go abroad under the burden of a duty which he owes to his Government. His departure is of the nature of an escape from her laws; and if, at any subsequent period, he is indiscreet enough to return to his nature country, he cannot complain if those laws are executed to his disadvantage. His case resembles that of a soldier or sailor enlisted by conscription or other compulsory process in the army or navy. If he should desert the service of his country, and thereby render himself amenable to military law, no one would expect that he could return to his native land and bid defiance to its laws, because, in the meantime, he might have become a naturalized citizen of a foreign State.

For these reasons, and without entering into the discussion of the question of perpetual allegiance, the President is of opinion that, if a subject of Prussia, lying under a legal obligation in that country to perform a certain amount of military duty, leaves his native land, and, without performing that duty or obtaining the prescribed "certificate of emigration," comes to the United States and is naturalized, and afterwards, for any purposes whatever, goes back to Prussia, it is not competent for the United States to protect him from the operation of the Prussian law. The case may be one of great hardship, especially if the omission to procure the certificate arose from inadvertence or ignorance; but this fact, though a just ground of sympathy, does not alter the case as one of international law.

The position of Gen. CASS, in his letter to Mr. HOFER, is, certainly, more liberal towards naturalized citizens than either of the above. He says:

"The position of the United States, as communicated to the minister at Berlin for the information of the Prussian government, that native-born Prussians, naturalized in the United States, and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties except such as were existing at the period of their emigration. If at that time they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion; but this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no *present* liabilities exist against them, at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly towards the United States."

☞We shall publish next week an extract of a dispatch from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States at the Court of Berlin, in regard to a citizen of the United States, who is a native of the kingdom of Hanover, and who, when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army, nor had been drafted to serve in it, recently returned there on a visit, when he was immediately deprived of his liberty and compelled to do military duty.—Gen. Cass says that the naturalized foreigner is entitled to "all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to a native born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that, under the constitution, 'no person except a native-born citizen is eligible to the office of President.'" Know Nothings cannot much longer misrepresent Gen. Cass' position.

Family Jars.

The Know Nothings and Black Republicans are not quite harmonious among themselves, even in New England. Some of their leading journals in Connecticut are very much dissatisfied about something, and are giving expression to their displeasure in language more forcible than flattering. The *Winsted Herald* says:

"Without professing to speak for any one but ourself in the premises, we confess we are ready and willing to see a Democratic legislature in Connecticut, if all the Republican legislatures must be like those of the past three or four years. The party is weakened and the State not essentially benefited by their performances; and if we could be assured of our congressional representation, the Democrats might have the State and welcome, at least long enough to try what they can do."

☞The Democratic State Central Committee of Massachusetts, before the passage of the recent amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting naturalized citizens to vote for two years, issued a circular calling upon the Democratic Town Committees to organise against it. The only printed votes against, used at the election, were also furnished by that Committee, while the American Republican Committee procured the printing and circulation of those by which the "secret villainy" was passed.

☞CHARLES M. ROBINSON has been appointed Postmaster at Fairfield, in this county, in place of JACOB BRINKERHOFF, resigned.

Local Affairs.

Delegate Elections and County Convention.

THE Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county met at the house of H. D. Wattles, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 16th day of July instant, and on motion adopted, unanimously, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of the several Townships and Boroughs of Adams county, be and they are hereby requested to meet at their usual places of holding Delegate Elections, *on Saturday, the 6th day of August next*, for the purpose of chosing Delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in the Borough of Gettysburg, *on Monday following*, (the 8th of August,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.—The Delegate Elections to open at 3 o'clock and close at 5 o'clock, P. M., in all the districts except the borough of Gettysburg—in the latter the election to be held between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

HENRY J. STAHLE, *Ch'n.*
H. A. PICKING, *Sec'y.*
July 18, 1859.

Destructive Fires.

At about 5 o'clock, P. M., yesterday week, the dwelling of Mr. HENRY KUHN, in Irishtown, Oxford township, this county, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be checked the entire building was in ruins, involving also in the destruction all its contents,—beds, bedding, and household furniture of various kinds. The family were left without even a change of clothing. The loss is estimated at six hundred dollars—partially insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

During the thunder storm of Wednesday evening, a large bank barn on one of the farms of WILLIAM JENKINS, Esq., near Lilly's dam, on Conowago creek, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed, with all it contained. The harvesters had, that day, or the day before, finished storing it, to the roof, with grain and hay. A wagon, in the barn floor, was also burnt. The loss is heavy, but we have not heard the amount estimated, nor whether there was any insurance upon it.

On the same evening, the lightning struck a large tree standing near the dwelling of Mr. WM. CRISSWELL, in Reading township, and, in a very singular manner, spread over the top, barking many of the limbs—then descending the trunk to the ground. A gable end of a spring house standing near by was thrown in, and the plastering knocked off in spots from the inside walls, the lightning seemingly having departed from its common practice of travelling in "straight streaks."

On Friday afternoon last, the barn of Mr. JOSEPH REBERT, in Franklin township, was destroyed by lightning, with 748 dozen of wheat, ten or fifteen tons of hay, and a carriage and harness. A calf also perished in the flames. The loss is about one thousand dollars—no insurance. The lightning was unusually terrific in that locality, and the rain fell in torrents.

The residence of Mr. ROBERT SLEMMONS, near Fairfield, was also visited by lightning on Friday afternoon, but no damage done.

A tree within a few feet of Mr. ROBERT MCLAUGHLIN's residence, in the immediate vicinity of the same town, was also struck, considerably shocking the inmates of the house, and breaking eleven window panes.

On the same afternoon, the dwelling of Mr. SEBASTIAN WEAVER, in Mountpleasant township, was struck by lightning, but we believe no damage resulted beyond the knocking down of a partition and the shivering of a looking glass.

The residence of Mr. —— CROFT, near Irishtown, was also struck, with no injury of consequence to the building, but one of his children was rendered apparently lifeless by the shock. Our informant could not tell whether or not it subsequently recovered.

Concert and Pic Nic.

A grand Concert will be given in this place on Friday evening, July 29th, by the Singing Associations of Fairfield, Hanover and Gettysburg, under the direction of Prof. HARRY, and on the day following a Pic Nic will be had in Walter's Grove, a mile and a half north of town—to both of which probably a thousand invitations will be distributed.—Three Bands from Gettysburg and one from Hanover will be present at the Pic Nic, and an appropriate address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER. The Concert will be free, but it is expected that very many will contribute to the fund of provisions. It will of course prove *the* Concert and Pic Nic of the year.

Pic Nic Excursion.

A grand Pic Nic Excursion party will leave Littlestown on the cars, for Conowago, on Saturday next, (the 23d inst.) The train will leave at 7 A. M., and return at 6 o'clock, P. M. A large number of invitations have been sent out, and it promises to be the grandest time known in the history of Pic Nics there. An efficient Committee have the matter in hand and they are sparing no pains to make it an entire success.

Death from Lock Jaw.

An interesting little son of Mr. SAMUEL HERBST, of this place, died from Lock Jaw, on Monday evening last. On the Saturday previous, after active exercise, in which he had become overheated, he bathed his feet in cold water, suddebly checking perspiration. That evening he rested rather uneasily, on Sunday morning his jaws became fixed, and on Monday evening he died, as already stated. His name was DANIEL HENRY, and was 11 years 4 months and 21 days old. His remains were interred in Ever Green Cemetery on Wednesday, attended by many friends.

Distressing Accident.

On Friday week, a man named NICHOLAS LING, residing in Oxford township, fell from a hay wagon and broke one of his legs. He was conveyed to his residence, where the fractured limb was set, and he received such attention, surgical and otherwise, as his case required. The sufferer is a man somewhat advanced in years.

Hot!

The "heated term" is upon us. On Monday the highest point reached by the mercury in the thermometer here was 90°, on Tuesday 96°, on Wednesday 98°, and on Thursday 90°. Accounts of unusually hot weather last week reach us from all points.

Rain.

The heated atmosphere of Wednesday was succeeded in the evening by a refreshing fall of rain. The effect was immediately perceptible in the state of the mercury, which fell several degrees, and gave promise of relief from the oppressive heat which for several days and nights had rendered comfort impossible. Thursday, though warm, was far more pleasant than the previous day.

Property Sales.

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON has sold three acres of land, lying at the foot of the Ridge, between the Chambersburg Turnpike and the Railroad, for $135 per acre. Purchaser Miss CAROLINE S. SHEADS, who intends building upon, and otherwise improving the property.

Mr. JAMES FOSTER has purchased of Messrs. HOKE & MCCONAUGHY a lot of ground on High street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, for $150 cash.

Military.

Gen. WM. F. WALTER, Brigadier General of the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, P. M., has appointed his staff officers, who have been duly commissioned, with the following ranks and titles:

Judge Advocate—Wm. B. McClellan, with the rank of Major.
Surgeon—Robert Horner, with the rank of Major.
Aid de Camp—Henry S. Benner, with the rank of Captain.
Pay Master—J. F. Baily, with the rank of Captain.
Quarter Master—David Weikert, with the rank of Captain.

Groceries.

Messrs. HOOK & BALDWIN, whose advertisement appears in another column, offer great inducements to purchasers of these staple goods. They keep constantly on hand an extensive stock adapted to the city and country trade, which they sell at wholesale and retail. They claim to possess certain advantages which will enable them to fill orders for groceries at the lowest prices, from a pound to a ton. They will take country produce in exchange for goods, or will sell it on commission. We would recommend our readers to consider the claims of this enterprising firm, and send their orders and try them at least.

Fine Mules.

We clip the following paragraph from the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, of the 15th of June. J. W. SHEFFER is a son of Hon. D. SHEFFER, of Petersburg, (Y. S.,) this county:

We noticed, on Monday, in the crowd of fine stock on the public square, three mule colts, dropped in April, the property of Mr. J. H. Sheffer, of this county, which were sold for $110 per head. They were remarkable in size and form, and the produce of his jack Tuscarora.

☞The wheat crop of this county—unusually heavy—has been gathered. Adams can now rank among the best grain growing counties of the State. For the growth of fine grass it has long been proverbial.

☞ROBERT M. STEWART, son of Dr. W. R. STEWART, of Petersburg, sends us, from his father's farm, in Tyrone township, a stalk of Timothy measuring 6 feet 1 inch.

JACOB LADY, of Franklin township, contributes a Timothy stalk 6 feet 5½ inches in length—the tallest of the season.

☞The Northern Central Railway Company have recently placed on their Road the first instalment of a lot of new Passenger Cars which they have been building since the present management took charge of it. They are handsomely made, somewhat larger than the cars in use for some time past, and are lighted with gas.

☞Rev. W. K. ZIEBER, of Tiffin, Ohio, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the German Reformed Congregation of Hanover, and will deliver his introductory discourse on the first Sabbath in August.

☞The corporators of the Hanover Gas Light Company have received a certified copy of their Act of Incorporation, and the subscription books will be opened in the course of this week.

☞We give the following receipt for making pineapple jelly, which may be new to many of our lady readers:—Pare and grate the pineapple, and put into the preserving pan with one pound of fine white sugar for every pound of fruit; stir it and boil it until well mixed, and thicken sufficiently; then strain it, pour it into jars, and when it has become cool, cover the jellies with papers wet with brandy, cover the jars tightly, and treat them as apple jelly.

☞When it is desired to render onions more mild in flavor, it may be accomplished by burying them in the soil after they have been thoroughly dried, as when prepared for winter use. One night in the soil will abstract much of the redundant odor. Fishy ducks, dried codfish, etc., may be rendered much less objectionable in flavor by similar treatment. Before burying fish or ducks, wrap them in absorbent paper, or a muslin cloth, slightly moistened.

☞We give this week a thrillingly interesting account of the battle of Solferino.—Read it.

☞Hon. Rufus Choate, of Mass., died on Wednesday last, at Halifax, where, in consequence of ill health, he was compelled to stop while en route for Europe. His age was about 60 years.

☞Two men were killed, and several wounded, by the bursting of a cannon at the Washington Navy Yard on Thursday last.

Committed Suicide.—A well known citizen of Frankford township, Cumberland county, named GEORGE FINKENBINDER, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, aged about 34 years, committed suicide on Friday week, by hanging himself with a chain from a rafter in his barn. The deceased had been in bad health for some time previous, and no doubt was laboring under a depression of spirits when he committed the rash act. He was a married man, and leaves a widow and several children.

☞A few of our Democratic cotemporaries are discussing the merits of the various candidates for the Gubernatorial succession next year. We think, with the Easton *Argus*, that the agitation of this subject is premature. We have an important contest on hand this fall, that should be first disposed of; when that is over it will be time to look about us for a candidate for our next Governor.

☞Liberty township boasts of the largest baby in Washington county, and Washington county challenges the State (of Ohio.) The child's name is Isabella Thompson. She will be six years old in September next, is three feet ten inches high and weighs considerably over 200 pounds. Her arm between the elbow and shoulder measures 17½ inches in circumference. She is a woman in appearance, and as intelligent as ordinary children of her age, has a good ear for music and is healthy. Where's Barnum?

☞The N. Y. *Tribune* says the Republican party is just now in a state of suspense. That is the case with all criminals when the jury is out.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Mr. and Mrs. Dan. Sickles.

The New York Tribune is credibly informed from various sources that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles has become entirely reconciled with his wife, and is now living with her in marital relations as before the death of the late Philip Barton Key. The Tribune says:

We are assured that in taking this remarkable step, Mr. Sickles has alienated himself from most if not all of those personal and political friends who devotedly adhered to him during his recent imprisonment and trial.—The reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Sickles was consummated, as we are informed, while Mr. S. was residing at the house of a friend on the Bloomingdale road, about half a mile from the former house of Mr. S., which for sometime past Mrs. Sickles has occupied, either alone or with some of the members of her own family. The suspicions of his host were excited by the repeated absence of Mr. S. at unusual hours; and when he came in very early one morning he was interrogated by the host and another friend who was present, and on his positively denying their right to question him, and refusing to give an explanation, they shook hands with him for the last time and he withdrew. It is said that he has since addressed letters to his former intimate associates, notifying them formally of the resumption of conjugal relations between himself and Mrs. Sickles.

The New York Sun confirms the statement of the Tribune, and states that Mr. Sickles a few days ago took Mrs. Sickles out sailing on the Hudson. The Sun remarks:

Perhaps the Christian influence of the clergyman, who manifested such a deep interest in Daniel's welfare during his incarceration in Washington, and his trial for the murder of Philip Barton Key, has kindled in his breast the spirit of charity. Or the music of the young juryman's violin may have rewakened those earlier sentiments of affection which had been temporarily paralyzed by the supposed "dishonoring of his bed." The only regret the public will have is that his vengeance proved so fatal, and that Mr. Key is not alive to witness Mr. Sickles' restoration to sanity, and his full condonation of his wife's "indiscretions." She confessed all, and her husband, it appears, has forgiven all. Would that he had earlier learned the prayer, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us."

☞One of the humanitarian movements of the times, although little known as such, can hardly be over estimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparce, that skilful Physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skilful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off the worthless nostrums, until the word has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, Dr. Ayer, is pursuing a course which defeats this iniquity. He brings not only his own but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will bran instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view—which cure. Do we over estimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people.—*Gazette and Chronicle, Peru, Ia.*

☞At a hotel table the other day, a boarder remarked to his neighbor: "This must be a very healthy place for chickons."—"Why?" asked the other. "Because I never see any dead ones about."

☞The experiment of growing tobacco in Minnesota has proved quite successful, a heavy crop being anticipated this year.

☞In Schuylkill county, Pa., there are four hundred and twenty steam engines employed in raising coal, draining mines, manufacturing, and other purposes.

☞Enough of the Chinese sugar cane has been raised in Iowa, this season, to make a million gallons of syrup.

☞It has been decided, lately, in Court, that the word "children" in a will, includes grand-children.

☞Poverty is often hid under splendor.

Married.

On Monday, July 11, 1859, at Wild Wood, by Rev. Henry G. Dill, Rev. MARTIN L. DRUM, of the East Baltimore Conference, to Miss SELMA JANE, eldest daughter of David McMillan, Esq.

Died.

On the 1st inst., in Hamilton township, Adams county, Mr. FREDERICK KLINEPETER, Sr., aged 80 years 10 months and 25 days.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. RACHEL SMITH, widow of Anthony B. Smith, late of Mountpleasant township, aged about 51 years.

On the 1st inst., at his residence near Emmitsburg, Capt. MICHAEL SLUSS, in about the 75th year of his age.

At Chambersburg, on the 1st inst., Mr. SAMUEL BLOOD, many years ago a teacher in this place, aged about 70 years.

On the 2d inst., in Hamilton township, Mr. ANDREW SHANEBROUGH, aged 23 years 9 months and 17 days.

In Arendtsville, Adams county, on the 12th of July, Mrs. MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of Peter Eyster, Esq., aged 59 years 7 months and 16 days.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	5 50
Fine Flour	3 25
Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Corn	70
Rye	70
Oats	35
Buckwheat	50
Buckwheat Meal	2 00
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	1 75
Flax Seed	1 20
Barley	70
Plaster of Paris	7 00
Plaster ground, per bag	95

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 75 to 6 12
Wheat	1 25 to 1 55
Rye	70 to 82
Corn	83 to 86
Oats	30 to 38
Clover Seed	5 25 to 5 75
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Beef Cattle, per hund	6 00 to 10 00
Hogs, per hund	8 00 to 8 75
Hay	12 00 to 18 00
Whiskey	27 to 28
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 50
Do. from stores	6 50
Wheat	1 10 to 1 25
Rye	70
Corn	68
Oats	35
Clover Seed	4 75
Timothy Seed	1 50
Plaster	6 50

YORK—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 00
Do. from stores	6 50
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	75
Corn	75
Oats	37
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	6 50

A Good Day's Shooting.—The York (Pa.) Protectionist says: On Tuesday last two of our townsmen, Dr. C. M. Nes and George Karg, killed on the Spring Forge grounds, in this county, *forty-six woodcock.* This is undoubtedly a "big day's hunt" when we take into consideration the scarcity of these birds in this neighborhood.

☞The lady who knit her brows has commenced a pair of socks.

☞A severe storm visited New York on Wednesday night last.

Special Notices.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—A Query. Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact the whole human system. Until Dr. Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters medical science was at fault and had exhausted itself in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The Dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and frequently a fatal affliction.

This unique and peculiar compound will as certainly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power such testimony as follows would not be given in its favor:

VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Washington, D. C., June 10.—Having made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, prepared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation of the proprietor. We hope that this valuable remedy may be accessible to all the afflicted.

Samuel S. Phelps, William Upham, } U. S. Senators from Vermont.
James F. Simmons, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.
J. T. Morehead, U. S. Senator, and formerly Governor of Kentucky
L. H. Arnold, formerly Governor of Rhode Island.
Wm. Woodbridge, late Governor of Michigan

Its success in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for those complaints, in all their various forms.

☞Beware of vile and worthless counterfeits! The only Genuine, Pure, and Medicinal Balsam has the name of "I. BUTTS" written with a *n*, and the printed name of the proprietors, "S. W. FOWLE & Co.," on the outer wrapper.

Prepared by Seth W Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by A. D Buehler, Gettysburg; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; M Stamer, New Oxford; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; William Wolf, East Berlin; Peter Bobbitz, Hampton; Wm. B. Metcalf, York Springs; James A Rider, Emmitsburg; and by all dealers in medicines. [July 11. 4w

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.—We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service, than by again calling their attention to that most remarkable preparation, discovered by Dr. Seth S Hance, of Baltimore, Md., which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if truly known, would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. Hance, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusal a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and eulogistic terms.—One great advantage this medicine possesses is the fact, that it can be transported through the mails, thereby affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding all possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. Hance pays the postage on his Pills to any part of the country, and will forward them by return of mail, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are as follows: One box, $2; two do., $5; twelve do., $24. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to SETH S. HANCE, 198 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. [July 11. 1m

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE, and feeling the hand of Time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, an Elixir that will instil new life into their veins; restore, in a measure, the energy and ardor of more youthful days; build up their shrunken forms, and give health and energy to their remaining years.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa, and are sold at 75 cents per bottle, by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas and South America. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Agent, Gettysburg—and dealers generally throughout the county. [July 11. 1m

☞Farm Lands for sale 25 miles from Philadelphia by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful, and secure from frosts. Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine Street Wharf, at Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M., by Railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter, Hammonton Post Office, Atlantic county, New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

THE HAMMONTON FARMER—A newspaper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlement of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cents per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton P. O., Atlantic county, New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, and where crops are never cut down by frosts, the terrible scourge of the north, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS prepared from a prescription by Sir J. Clarke, M. D Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on 24 page of pamphlet are well observed.

For further particulars get a pamphlet free of the agent. N. B—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return of mail.

T. W. Dyott & Son, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia.—A. D. Buehler, Agent, Gettysburg. [June 13, '59. 1y

AN ANCIENT MONSTER.—The people of South Jersey have recently exhumed from a marl bed the skeleton of an animal, which must have been of the kangaroo species, of monstrous size. Its hind legs must have been seven feet long; the entire length of the animal, tail included, at least twenty five feet. The head was small and its neck thin; its teeth about two feet long, and so arranged as to form the words, "Buy your clothing of SAMSON, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg."

☞Persons wishing to change their business to a rapidly increasing country, a new settlement where hundreds are going—where the climate is mild and delightful—see adv. of the Hammonton Settlement in another column.

☞Persons wishing to establish Manufactories in a new and thriving place where business is good, see advertisement of the Hammonton Settlement.

☞Shoe business and Factories can be carried on profitably at Hammonton. See adv. of Hammonton Lands.

☞Grape growers can carry on their business most successfully at Hammonton, free from frosts. Some forty Vineyards set out the past season. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands in another column.

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
CORNER OF SECOND AND GREEN STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturers of White Lead, Zinc, Putty, Varnishes, &c. Wholesale dealers in Drugs, Window Glass, &c.—City and Country Merchants who desire to purchase from a select stock and at acceptable prices are respectfully requested to inspect our goods. Our White Lead, Zinc, Putty, and Varnishes, are sold by more than one thousand Wholesale Jobbing Houses throughout the Union, and give universal satisfaction. ☞Not one complaint has ever reached us.☜ Send your orders direct.
Feb. 7, 1859. 1y

☞All wanting Farms in a delightful climate, rich soil, and secure from frosts. See advertisement of Hammonton Lands in another column.

COMFORT FOR THE BALDHEADS.—A Paris letter writer says: "All the great bankers are bald—all the diplomatists, all the editors, all the managers of the theatres, all the officers of the army, all the senators, all the deputies, all the counsellors of State, all the magistrates. The most elegant men of Paris are bald; the writers are all bald. Baldness is becoming the sign of power, for every man who thinks hard in these days, thinks off his hair.—Hail to the Bald-Head-ocracy." In this country all the hard thinkers are distinguished by wearing garments procured at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

☞Persons wanting change of climate for health, see adv. of Hammonton Lands in another column.

☞To all wanting Farms—see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate granted and conveyed in trust by ANTHONY B. SMITH, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, to RACHEL SMITH, his widow, now also deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the township and county aforesaid—notice is hereby given to such as are indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER SMITH, *Executor.*
July 18, 1859. 6t

Notice.

FREDERICK KLINEPETER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Klinepeter, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, (the first named residing in said Hamilton township, and the last named in the borough of York, York co.,) they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN KLINEPETER,
FREDERICK KLINEPETER,
July 18, 1859. 6t *Administrators.*

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, *on Monday, the 15th of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

120. The second and final account of John T. Williams and William T. Williams, Executors of the last will and testament of Ezekiel Williams, of Hamilton township.

121. The first account of David Roarbaugh, Executor of Henry Schnider, deceased.

122. The first and final account of James Davis, Administrator of the estate of Peter Fanes, deceased.

123. The account of Jacob Sponseler, Administrator of the estate of Hester Sponseler, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa.

124. The second account of Col. John Wolford, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John E. Albert, deceased.

125. The second account of Josiah C. Albert, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Rev. John E. Albert, deceased.

126. The first and final account of Moses McClean, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Dull, deceased.

127. The account of Eli Horner, Guardian of Mary C. Weikert, late Mary Catharine Schriver.

128. The second account of Elizabeth Agnew and Moses McClean, Executors of the last will and testament of David Agnew.

129. The first and final account of William B. Smyers, Administrator of Jacob B. Smyers, late of Huntington township, deceased.

130. The third and final account of John C. McCalion, Administrator of the estate of Cornelius McCalion, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased.

131. First account of David Hollinger, Executor of Elizabeth Diehl, deceased.

132. The second account of Hannah F. Neely, Executrix of the last will and testament of John Neely, deceased.

133. The first account of David McConaughy, Esq., Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Sarah Armstrong, late of Gettysburg, deceased.

134. The first account of Adam Brown, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Deardorff, deceased.

135. First and final account of James Linn and Abraham Flohr, Executors of Daniel Daywaldt.

136. The first and final account of Pius S. Smith, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Foller, deceased.

137. The first account of Geo. Thomas and Mary Vanorsdel, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Vanorsdel, late of Straban township.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Register.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 18, 1859.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

A FINE stock for fall planting at reasonable rates. Our present stock includes all the choicest varieties cultivated and that are known to do well in this latitude. Special attention is paid to the rearing of trees. We are confident that purchasers will do better by buying from us than to send to distant Nurseries that they know little of, and for varieties not well established here.

☞Refer to Hon. J. B. Danner, Col. Jno. L. Tate and D. McConaughy, Esq., of Gettysburg.

THOS. E. COOK & SONS.
Pleasant Ridge Nurseries, Bendersville, Pa.
July 18, 1859. 6t

Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Gettysburg District wish to employ a Principal and several assistant Teachers for the term commencing the first of September next.

☞Application can be made to any of the Directors on or before the first day of August next. An examination of Teachers by the County Superintendent will be held in the School Building, on Thursday, the 28th of July inst., at 10 o'clock, when an opportunity will be offered for procuring certificates.

By order of the Board,
R. G. McCREARY, *President.*
July 18, 1859. 3t

Notice.

THE second account of JACOB LADY, Committee of the person and estate of HENRY LADY, (a lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, *on the 15th day of August next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, *Prothy.*
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 18, 1859. 4t

Notice.

PAY UP!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH are requested to make payment to D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., in whose hands the Books have been placed for collection. All persons disregarding this Notice must look out for COSTS.

G. E. BRINGMAN,
H. AUGHINBAUGH.
July 18, 1859. 6t

Statement

OF THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$272,682 90
Specie	35,191 81
Due by other Banks	35,050 03
Notes of other Banks	10,296 86
Stocks	966 00
Judgments	20,355 05
Bonds	6,678 11
Real Estate	6,400 00
Total	$387,620 76

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$140,025 00
Deposits	48,039 31
Due to other Banks	11,452 82
Total	$199,517 13

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowlegde and belief.

T. D. CARSON, *Cashier.*
Affirmed and subscribed before me.
July 8, 1859. GEO. ARNOLD, *J. P.*

A Homestead for $10;

A HOMESTEAD for $100; also, Homesteads for $1000 and over, situated on, and near Rappahannock River, above and below FREDERICKSBURG, IN VIRGINIA. A new Town, called RAPPAHANNOCK, has recently been laid out, in CULPEPER COUNTY, in the midst of the GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA, surrounded by Mines and Mining Companies; and Farms and Town Lots in alternate divisions or shares, can now be had for a "Mere Song," simply to induce settlement in this desirable region. $254,000 worth of land is to be divided amongst purchasers or given away as an inducement to come on and make improvements, and the land is of the most improvable qualities. Many have already settled and scores of others are coming. Good farming land, in tracts of any size to suit purchasers, can also be had at from $10 to $20 per acre, payable in easy quarter yearly installments. UNQUESTIONABLE TITLES WILL IN ALL CASES BE GIVEN.

☞AGENTS ARE WANTED everywhere to sell these lands; liberal inducements will be given.

E. BAUDER, Land Agent,
July 18, 1859. $10. Port Royal, Va.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy.

DAN'L. F. PITTENTURF.
July 11, 1859. tf

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to distribute the balance in the hands of ABEL T. WRIGHT, Administrator of the estate of MARY HEWITT, late of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, to and among the collateral heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Gettysburg, *on Friday, the 5th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are requested to be present.

July 11, '59. 3t J. C. NEELY, *Auditor.*

Lumber.

ANY variety of LUMBER can be had at the Coal and Lumber Yard of SHEADS, BUEHLER & KURTZ.
March 14, 1859.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* and *Venditioni Exponas*, issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 6th day of August next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Valentine, Peter Smith, and others, containing 97 acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story Dwelling HOUSE, part stone and part log, and a Log Stable, with an Orchard of good fruit and a spring of water.

Also, A TRACT OF WOODLAND, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Jacob Sheely, Isaac Lightner, and others, containing 77 acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of BERNARD DEVINE.

ALSO,

A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Valentine Oyler, Victor McElheny, John Hall, and others, containing 65 acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of WM. F. WALTER.

ALSO,

No. 1. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Levi Irwin, and others, containing 418 acres, more or less.

No. 2. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, adjoining No. 1 and Franklin county line, containing 437 acres, more or less.

No. 5. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, adjoining No. 4, lands of Andrew McKenrick and the Franklin county line, containing 434 acres, more or less.

No. 6. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, adjoining No. 5, lands of Andrew McKenrick and the Franklin county line, containing 111 acres, more or less.

No. 7. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, adjoining No. 6, lands of Andrew McKenrick and the Franklin county line, containing 412 acres, more or less.

No. 10. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, situate in said township of Franklin, adjoining lands of Andrew McKenrick, Levi Irwin, Thomas Stevens, and others, containing 445 acres, more or less.

No. 12. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, situate in said township of Franklin, adjoining lands of Thomas Stevens, Andrew McKenrick and others, containing 466 acres, more or less.

No. 13. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN-LAND, adjoining No. 12, lands of Thaddeus Stevens, and others, containing 450 acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.

ALSO,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Butler township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jesse Bucher, Henry Witmer, and others, containing 34 acres, more or less, improved with a two-story Log HOUSE, Log Barn, with Sheds attached, Smoke House, Spring House and spring of water, and two Orchards of fruit trees.

Also, A HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lot of Dr. John Runkel on the south, lot of Robert Paxton on the north, fronting on Baltimore street and running back to an alley, improved with a two-story Frame Weatherboarded HOUSE, having a two-story Brick Back-building, and a well of water.

Also, A HALF ACRE OF LAND, more or less, situate in said borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of Peter Frey and Peter Weikert, and bounded by an alley on the north and west. Seized and taken in execution as the property of JOHN ADAIR, Sr.

ALSO,

On Friday, the 5th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, a LOT OF GROUND, situate in East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., adjoining land of Wm. Wolf and bounded on the south by an alley, containing 16 perches, more or less, with Foundry Buildings thereon erected, viz: A two-story Frame Work Shop, a one-story Moulding House and Smith Shop, Engine House, with a Steam Engine, and the necessary fixtures to drive a Foundry and Machine Shop.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of SOLOMON BORDER and JOSIAH ROSS.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 11, 1859. ts

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will again be put up for sale.

Farmers, Take Notice.

ALL persons residing in York, Cumberland, Franklin, or Adams county, Pennsylvania; Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, or Montgomery county, Maryland, are hereby cautioned not to purchase of A. Smith, in Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, or any of his Agents, the Slide Drill manufactured by said A. Smith & Co., which is an infringement on Hunt's Slide Drill, the Patent of which I am sole owner for the above counties. Any person in any of the above named counties purchasing (after this notice,) the above named Drill, manufactured by said A. Smith & Co., will be dealt with according to law.

And said A. Smith & Co., are also hereby cautioned not to manufacture or sell the above named Drill in the above named counties, or he will be likewise dealt with.

JNO. WANBAUGH.
York, June 27, 1859. 3m

Timber Lots.

THE subscriber has a few more LOCUST and CHESNUT TIMBER LOTS, in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, for sale.

J. D. PAXTON.
Gettysburg, July 4, 1859. tf

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, one and a half LOTS OF GROUND, on York street, Gettysburg, adjoining lot of Mrs. Culp on the east, and an alley on the west, improved with a two-story Weatherboarded House, a one-story Weatherboarded House, a good well of water, &c.

GEORGE W. CRONISE.

☞All necessary information can be had by calling on NICHOLAS CODORI, Sr., in Gettysburg.
June 27, 1859. 3t

Fresh Fruits,

GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c.—FRUITS.—Fruits of every description, as follows: Layer Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Palm Nuts, Filberts, hard and paper shell Almonds, Pea Nuts, &c.

GROCERIES.—A good assortment of Sugars: Loaf, Brown, Powdered and Crushed, Coffee, N. O. Molasses, Syrups of the best quality, Rice, Soda, Starch, Teas, Cinnamon, (ground and unground,) Cloves, Mustard, &c.

PERFUMERY.—Perfumery of every description, which will be sold low for Cash.

LEMON SYRUP.—A large lot just received. Any one desiring a cheap, pleasant and healthy drink will do well by purchasing this Syrup.

TOBACCO.—All the various kinds of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, for sale by Wm. Boyer & Son.

VINEGAR.—We have a good quality, as all will say who have tried it.

FLOUR & FEED.—We have made arrangements to have constantly on hand Flour and Feed, which we will insure to be of superior quality, and at such prices as cannot fail to please.

WM. BOYER & SON.
July 11, 1859.

More New Goods,

AT COBEAN & CULP'S.—All the new styles of HATS and SHOES—Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Saddles, Bridles, Fly-nets, Buggy Harness, &c., *cheap for cash*, at the sign of the *Big Boot.*
June 27, 1859.

Pamphlet Laws.

THE PAMPHLET LAWS of the State have been received at this Office, and are now ready for distribution among those entitled to receive them.

JACOB BUSHEY, *Proth'y.*
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 4, 1859. 3t

Tax Notice.

ALL persons in Gettysburg in arrears for State and County Taxes for 1857, are hereby notified that they will save costs by making payment on or before the 1st of August next, as after that date suits will be brought. I can be found at my house every evening, after the arrival of the cars.

H. G. CARR, *Collector for* 1857.
July 11, 1859. td

JUST received a lot of Scythes and Snaths, at the new store of A. SCOTT & SON.

Jurors for August Court.

GRAND JURY.

Straban—Fleming Gilliland, Jacob Bucher, Wm. Stallsmith, Jeremiah Shriver.
Franklin—Wm. Toot, Samuel Swope.
Cumberland—Henry Eyler, Jno. F. Currens.
Mountpleasant—Geo. Hagerman, David Biehl.
Huntington—Philip Myers, Jno. D. Becker, Frederick Bowers.
Conowago—Ambrose Eline, Jacob M. Wortz.
Mountjoy—Watson Barr.
Menallen—Jesse A. Hutton.
Union—Peter Long, Edward Rebert.
Gettysburg—James A. Thompson.
Freedom—W. Ross White, John N. Moritz.
Hamiltonban—Jesse P. Topper, Moses Senbrooks.

GENERAL JURY.

Mountjoy—Michael Trostle.
Berwick tp.—Abraham Myers.
Huntington—Joseph Bream, Daniel Menges.
Gettysburg—Joseph H. Little, Jesse Culp, Robert Cobean, Robert D. Armor, Henry J. Stahle.
Latimore—Nathaniel Smith, Amos Myers.
Union—Michael Kitzmiller.
Conowago—Jacob Adams.
Berwick bor.—Michael Hoffman, Sam'l. Metzgar.
Menallen—Charles Wright, Solomon Hartman, Jonas Routzong.
Germany—George Gonder, Henry Spalding, George Stonesifer.
Straban—Cornelius Lott, Henry Herbst.
Franklin—James Russell, Peter Ketteman, Frederick Diehl, Joseph Robert.
Mountpleasant—Alexander Shorb, Sam'l. Shorb.
Butler—George Rex, John Hanes, John Bream, Jacob Appleman.
Hamilton—Joseph Woods, Daniel Baker.
Liberty—John Musselman, Joseph Creager.
Hamiltonban—Robert Watson, Isaac Robinson.
Oxford—Elias Slagle, Joseph J. Smith.
Tyrone—Henry J. Myers, Conrad Bream, Abraham Guise.
Reading—Henry A. Picking, Samuel Orndorff.
Cumberland—Isaac Shriver.
Berwick tp.—John Elder.

New Grocery Store.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.—SNYDER & BENNER have just received at their New Store, in Baltimore street, a few doors above David McCreary's Saddlery establishment, the largest and most complete assortment of Groceries brought to Gettysburg for a long time, consisting of Coffee, (four kinds,) Sugar, (four kinds,) Molasses, Syrup, Shad, Mackerel, Fresh Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Salt, in short every thing usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store.

☞The highest market price paid for country produce or taken in exchange for Goods.

☞Give us a call. Buy your Groceries where you will be sure to get them good and cheap.

☞Hover's celebrated writing Ink for sale. [Nov. 1, 1858.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIEKMAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 15th day of August next*—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 20, 1859. tc

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE.—The undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have opened a new LIQUOR STORE on Railroad street, south side, and midway between the Passenger and Freight Depot, and have made arrangements to keep constantly on hand a full supply of all kinds of Liquors, Foreign and Domestic, such as Brandies, Wines, Holland and Domestic Gins, Old Rye and Rectified Whiskey, Champagne, Ginger Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Cordials, Kimmel, Anice, and Wines of every grade.

The above liquors will be furnished at the most reasonable rates and warranted good. By strict attention to business and an effort to please, we hope to merit the patronage of the public.

☞All orders promptly attended to.
Feb. 21, '59. COVER & KUHN.

Notice.

THE undersigned having retired from the Mercantile business, the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, under the name and style of Danner & Ziegler, Jrs., whom we will recommend to, and for whom we would bespeak a liberal share of patronage from old customers, and of the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business, it is necessary that our old business should be settled up. We, therefore, notify all those indebted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same without delay. The books will be found at the old stand.

J. B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
May 25, 1858.

Hanover B. Railroad.

PASSENGER Trains on the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 8.15 A. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia.

Second Train leaves Hanover at 2 P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

Extra Train on every Tuesday and Saturday leaves Hanover at 4.35 P. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, &c., returning with Passengers from Baltimore.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.
Hanover, May 30, 1859.

Up with the Times!

JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the city a very large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Summer Goods, and everything else in the men's wear line. They also offer plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc.—Having bought unusually low, for the cash, they are enabled to sell CHEAPER THAN EVER—an excellent full cloth suit, made up, for $13, for instance. Give them a call, at their new establishment, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the Diamond, before purchasing elsewhere. [June 13, 1859.

Notice.

WILLIAM D. GOBRECHT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Wm. D. Gobrecht, Esq., late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, both residing in Codorus township, York county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

BENJAMIN LEESE,
GEO. T. BARE,
Administrators.

or to their Attorneys, M. & W. McCLEAN, Gettysburg. [June 20, 1859. 6t

Apprentice Wanted.

AN Apprentice to the Moulding branch wanted by the undersigned, at the "Gettysburg Foundry." Good terms will be allowed one coming well recommended. Early application desired.

ZORBAUGH, SLOAT & CO.
June 27, 1859. 3t

TO get "the worth of your money and the right change back," make your purchases at the new cheap store of A. SCOTT & SON,
May 16. Opposite the

Change of Hours

ON THE GETTYSBURG RAILROAD!—*Summer Arrangement.*—On and after Thursday, April 21st, the MORNING TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 6.30 o'clock A. M., connecting at Hanover Junction with Express train *to* Baltimore at 9.32, and Mail train *from* Baltimore at 9.32, returning to Gettysburg at 12.30 noon, with passengers from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West.

The AFTERNOON TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 1 o'clock, P. M., connecting at Hanover Junction with Mail train *to* Baltimore at 3.37, returning to Gettysburg about 6.30 P. M., with passengers from York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West.

☞By the above arrangement passengers can go either North or South on the Northern Central Railway both morning and afternoon.

R. M'CURDY, President.

April 25, 1859.

A Word to the Wise!

DON'T FAIL to call and see SAMSON'S New Goods—a large and splendid assortment of MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods—an extensive lot of all kinds of HATS, BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS —an unrivalled assortment of TRUNKS and CARPET SACKS, some very handsome and new styles.—Also, a large and splendid variety of Setts, Breast Pins and Ear Rings; WATCHES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c. A very handsome and new style RAILROAD TRAVELLING BAG. In short, everything in his line.

After all said and done, SAMSON'S IS THE SPOT to buy your goods at the right prices. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Those who wish to buy to sell again will do well by calling, as I can and will sell them goods cheaper than they can buy them in the city.

April 18, 1859.

The Latest News!

THE latest news, in which all are interested is the arrival of a very large and superior stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, at the cheap and fashionable store of R. F. McILHENY, at the N. E. Corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg. His stock of Hats is very extensive, comprising all the various styles of Silk Hats, Gent's black and colored Soft Dress Hats, Men's Russia Hats, (broad-rim,) and all kinds of Men's and Boy's Slouch Hats and Caps, of the most fashionable styles—all of which are unsurpassed for beauty of style and elegance of finish. BOOTS AND SHOES.—He has also received a very large assortment of Boots and Shoes, consisting of Men's French Calf Boots, Men's French Calf Congress Gaiters, Patent Leather Gaiters and Pumps, Oxford Ties and all kinds of Men's and Boy's Dress and Coarse Shoes, Ladies and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of every style. The public is very respectfully invited to call and examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere, as it will certainly be to their advantage. R. F. McILHENY.

April 18, 1859.

Elastic Cement

ROOFING.—The subscribers are prepared to contract and put on at the shortest notice, W. E. Child & Co.'s PATENT FIRE AND WATER PROOF ELASTIC CEMENT ROOFING.

It is perfectly Fire and Water proof, and in point of durability is equal, if not superior, to any Metalic Roofing. It can be put on over tin, tar, iron, or shingle roofs, however flat or steep they may be.

In point of resisting the elements of fire and water, nothing has yet been discovered equal to the Elastic Cement.

Those who have used it, have testified that it s the very perfection of Roofing, and that there is no further room for improvement. No one will now think of putting on shingles, when this Cement can be had for much less money and will outwear four shingle roofs. This Roofing is warranted as represented.

The Elastic Cement is the cheapest and best protection from decay for wood exposed to the weather or dampness of the ground. It is also the best paint for iron, effectually preventing rust; and wherever applied perfectly excludes dampness.

The subscribers have this Cement for sale, in quantities to suit. For further information, apply to P. J. & C. M. TATE,

Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

April 25, 1859. tf

Railroad Store.

J. C. GUINN & BRO. have just received and are opening at their new store on the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, a large and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods and Groceries. The ladies particularly are invited to call and examine our superior styles of Dress Goods and Fancy articles, embracing everything coming properly under this head at prices not heretofore equalled, and in quality surpassed by none. GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, of every description, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinetts, Coatings, Vestings, &c., which cannot be surpassed out of the city in quality and price.

Our stock of Groceries is also complete, while every other article generally found in a Dry Goods store can be had at the "Railroad Store" of J. C. Quinn & Bro. Believing that the public can suit themselves better here than elsewhere, we invite them to give us a call. For the proof of our assertion, call and examine our stock, even if you don't buy. [April 4, 1859.

New Grocery.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of town and country, that he has opened a Grocery, Confectionary and Notion Store, on York street, two doors east of St. James' Lutheran Church, where he has now on hand a general assortment of goods in his line—such as: Syrup, from 40 to 70 cents per gallon; Sugars, all kinds: Coffees, different kinds; Vinegar, Salt, Fish, Cheese, Scotch Herring, ground and unground Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mustard, Soda, Ginger, Starch, Rice, Teas, Candles, Extract Coffee, Chocolate, Concentrated Lye; Brooms, Buckets, Candies, all kinds: Figs, Walnuts, Palm Nuts, Almonds, Ground Nuts, Layer Raisins, Lemons, Oranges, Fancy Cakes, Crackers of all kinds, &c., &c. *Butter* and *Eggs* bought and sold. He invites the calls of the public, convinced that his assortment will please, both in quality and price. He is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. E. BITTLE.

Gettysburg, Dec. 10, '58.

Wood-land

AT PRIVATE SALE.—I will sell at private sale 52 ACRES OF LAND, on the banks of Marsh creek, near Bream's Mill, 40 Acres of which is heavily timbered. If not sold prior to the first day of July it will then be laid out in lots to suit purchasers and sold at public sale.

May 16, 1859. GEO. ARNOLD.

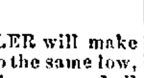
Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

New Livery



ESTABLISHMENT.—CHARLES M. TATE has opened a new Livery establishment, at the stables on Washington street, occupied in part by the "Eagle Hotel," and has made such arrangements as will enable him to accommodate the public at all times, on reasonable terms, with Horses, Buggies, Hacks, &c. His stock is good. On funeral occasions, &c., he will be able to supply a want which has been much needed.

☞Terms CASH. [May 24, '58.

Spouting.

GEORGE & HENRY WAMPLER will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call.

April 18, '53. tf G. & H. WAMPLER.

Groceries,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Molasses and Sugar by the barrel, Coffee by the sack, and all kinds of Groceries, either by the quantity or in small amounts, at prices that defy competition. Call at once at

April 4. FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Artists', Painters'

AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' DEPOT.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a full assortment of materials for the use of *Artists, Painters and Photographers.* Also on hand a large and beautiful assortment of *Stereoscope Instruments and Views,* embracing every variety of Foreign and American *Landscapes, Statuary, Parlor and Rural Groups, &c.* The beauty and interest of the Stereoscopic Views upon the parlor table furnish a never ending source of entertainment both to visitors and the home circle.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on the most liberal terms.

W. A. WISONG,

No. 2 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.

June 27, 1859. 1y

B. T. Hynson,

UPHOLSTERER, PAPER HANGER, AND VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER, No. 52 North Howard Street, one door above Lexington, BALTIMORE.

Paper Hangings.—Constantly in store, Paper Hangings of every description, and of the latest and most approved patterns. Also, Borders Fire Board Prints, &c.

Venetian Blinds.—Keeps on hand, and manufactures to order, Venetian Blinds of all colors, sizes and qualities, which will compare favorably with any offered to the public.

☞Paper Hanging done in the best style.—Old Blinds repainted and trimmed, or exchanged.

March 7, 1859. 1y

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,

Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 2, 1858. 1y

House Furnishing

GOODS, *No. 11 North Howard street,* two doors North of the Howard House.—The undersigned, having made large additions to his stock, is prepared to furnish Housekeepers, Country Merchants and others, with such articles as they want, on the very best terms.

BRUSHES: Whitewash, Sweeping, Dusting, Paint, Hair, Tooth, Nail, Silver, Shoe, Scrub and Horse Brushes.

WOODEN-WARE: Such as Tubs, Buckets, Measures, Tar Buckets, Churns, Mauls, Rolling Pins, Butter Prints, &c. Brooms, Baskets, Mats and Cordage. Masser's 5 minute Ice Cream Freezers. Refrigerators, upright and chest—the most approved kinds. Water Coolers, in Wood or Metal. Tin and Wire Safes. Arthur's and other most approved Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Cans, plain Tin-ware, Japanned, Block Tin, Britannia and Plated Ware. Albata Forks and Spoons, Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Egg Boilers, Waiters, Chaffing Dishes, Knives and Forks, Waffle Irons, Sauce Pans, Scales and Weights, Coffee Mills, Table Castors, Old Dominion Coffee Pots, Shovel and Tongs, Nurse Lamps, Toilet Sets, Foot Tubs, Bath Tubs, Knife Cleaners, Wire Dish Covers, Table Mats, together with a variety of articles useful and necessary to Housekeepers. Rohr & Davis' Patent Excelsior Washing Machines. Plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and Brushes of every description, manufactured to order. GEO. A. MILLS,

No. 11 North Howard st., Baltimore, Md.

March 14, 1859. 1y

New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER, Gold and Silversmith, No. 10 NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Sett Broaches, Mosaics, Carbuncles, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins; Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms!

☞The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness or quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns.

January 17, 1859. 1y

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

NOS. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North Eutaw Street,—SALESROOM No. 207 Baltimore Street, between Charles and Light—BALTIMORE, Md., Manufacturers of Gold Medal Premium GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

Wm. Knabe & Co. would respectfully invite the attention of the public, and especially those in want of a FIRST CLASS PIANO, to their assorted stock of instruments, which, for power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish, have, by the best of judges, been pronounced unrivaled by any in the country. As to the relative merits of our Pianos, we would refer to the Certificates of Excellence in our possession, from THALBERG, STRAKOSH, G. SATTER and H. VIEUXTEMPS, as also from some of the most distinguished professors and amateurs in the country; also to the following HIGHEST PREMIUMS, received within the last three years: GOLD MEDALS at the Maryland Institute, 1855, 1856, 1857. SILVER MEDALS at the Metropolitan Institute, Washington, 1857; also, MEDAL at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 1856; FIRST PREMIUM at the Mechanics' Institute, Richmond, 1855, 1856 All instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.

☞Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six mos., if the instruments should not prove entirely satisfactory. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch.

☞Constantly on hand, a large assortment of MELODEONS, from the best Factories.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS at Great Bargains, at prices from $30 to $150. Pianos Exchanged, Hired and Tuned.

A call is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

January 17, 1859. 1y

DANIEL S. WHITE. JOHN A. SWOPE.

White & Swope,

WHOLESALE Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; also, in fashionable Moleskin, Silk, Felt and Fur HATS, N. W. Cor. Baltimore and Howard streets, Baltimore, Md [Nov. 29, 1858.

First Premium

ENAMELLED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—R. W. HEYWOOD, No. 10½ North Charles street, Baltimore, having been engaged for the last 17 years in the manufacture and sale of the above desirable Furniture, suited to country residences, has on hand a large variety, manufactured expressly for retail sales.

Also, Oak and Walnut Chamber Sets, Oak and Walnut Extension Tables, Dining Room and Fancy Chairs, Sideboards, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, &c., &c.

March 21, 1859. 1y

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE, No. 41 North Howard St., between Lexington and Fayette Streets, Baltimore, Md. [Dec. 20, 1858. 1y

JOHN C. KNELLER. E. A. FRICK.

Kneller & Frick,

FLOUR & PRODUCE Commission and Forwarding Merchants, *North street,* opposite N. C. R. R. Depot, BALTIMORE.

January 17, 1859. 1y

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Burr Mill Stones

WARRANTED.—B. F. STARR & CO., *Cor. of North and Centre Streets,* opposite N. C. R. R. Station, BALTIMORE, MD. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Colone, Cocalico, and Esophes Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 7, '59. 1y

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Nos. 124 and 126 North Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give SATISFACTION to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries Guano, and all kind of Fertilizers.

Feb. 14, '59. 1y

Susquehanna House,

OPPOSITE *Calvert Station,*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Fare reduced to $1 25 per day.

JOHN A. SLADE, Proprietor.

January 17. 6m

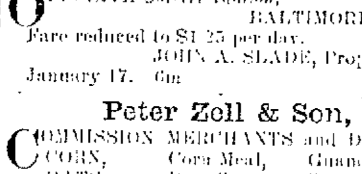
Peter Zoll & Son,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in

CORN,	Corn Meal,	Guanoes,
OATS,	Rye Chop,	Bone Dust,
MILL FEED,	Hay, Straw,	Phos. Lime,
FLOUR,	Field Seeds & Ground Plaster	

Nos. 117 & 119 NORTH HOWARD STREET,

Jan. 17, '59. 1y* BALTIMORE, MD.



Dr. Baakee

TREATS ALL DISEASES.—DR. BAAKEE will give special attention to the following diseases: Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention to the treatment of all Skin diseases—Lumbago, Lumbar Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; also all chronic diseases pertaining to Women and Children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancers, Old Sores or Ulcers, Fistula, Scald Heads, Wens, Swellings and Tumors of every description and without the use of the knife. These last named diseases cannot be treated by correspondence, therefore the patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the CATARACT, and restore perfect vision to the Eye without the use of the knife or needle, and he cures all diseases of the

EYE AND EAR,

without the use of the knife or needle, and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful Artificial Eyes, and Tympanums, or Ear Drums, suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes.

Dr. Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skilful Physicians and Surgeons now living.—His fame is known personally in nearly every principal city in the world. All letters directed to Dr. Baakee, (enclosing ten cents,) asking any questions pertaining to any disease, shall be promptly answered, and all Chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, that will require his personal supervision. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 1 P. M.

DOCTOR BAAKEE,

No. 71 Lexington St., between Charles & Liberty.

April 11, '59. [jan.31. 1y] Baltimore, Md.

Howard House,

CORNER Howard and Baltimore Streets, BALTIMORE, MD.

New Proprietors. Fare reduced to $1.50 per day. Call for the Howard House Coach at the Depots. A. SHIPE, J. N. BUCK, } Proprietors.

January 24, '59. 1y

N. B. HARDING. EDW'D F. CARROLL.

Harding & Carroll,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire Proof Warehouse and R. R. Depot, *No. 126 North Howard Street,*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Feb. 14, '59. 1y

Baltimore Commercial College.

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., BALTIMORE, MD.

The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular Commercial College in the United States.

DESIGNED EXPRESSLY FOR YOUNG MEN Desiring to obtain a thorough Practical Business Education.

Every Young Man has a Counting Desk to himself, and is separately instructed.

STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE FROM NEARLY EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

The most Comprehensive and Thorough Course of Study, and the only

PRACTICAL METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

Are here introduced.

No Copying from Printed or Manuscript Forms in LEARNING BOOK-KEEPING AT THE BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

This method of instruction is nowhere else introduced in this country.

Every Young Man should write immediately for one of those large and beautiful Ornamental Circulars, representing the exterior and interior view of the College, Penmanship, &c., which will be sent by return mail, *free of charge,* with Catalogue containing list of students, terms of tuition, opinions of the Press on our new system of Book-Keeping, etc.

FACULTY:

E. K. LOSIER, Principal—Lecturer on the Science of Accounts, Business, Customs, etc.

J. M. PHILLIPS, Professor of Book-Keeping and Commercial Calculations.

H. H. DAVIES, Associate Prof. of Book-Keeping.

N. C. JOHNSON, Professor of Penmanship.

S. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., Mercantile Law.

Rev. E. Y. REESE, D.D., Commercial Ethics.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. Joshua Vansant, Hon. Thomas Swann, Wm. H. Keighler, Esq., Jacob Trust, Esq., William Knabe, Esq.

The time usually required to complete the full course, from 8 to 12 weeks.

A DIPLOMA is awarded to all Graduates.

Large Circulars and Catalogues stating terms, &c., sent my mail *free of charge.* Address

E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 7, 1859. 1y

L. H. Miller's

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Bank Locks, Vault Doors, &c., manufactured in Baltimore.—Persons in want of these articles will find it much to their advantage to purchase from the manufacturer, where they can find a large stock, and have any they desire built to order at a low price.

Miller's Safes and Bank Securities have long been manufactured in New England, where they are considered indispensable to those who want perfect protection from fire and thieves.

For prices, sizes, &c., send for a circular.—Parties ordering safes are requested to return them at my expense if not perfectly satisfactory.

L. H. MILLER,

159 North st., opposite Calvert Station,

June 27, 1859. 1y Baltimore, Md.

$30 Dollar Sewing Machines!

NO MORE SITTING UP AT NIGHT, STITCH, STITCH, STITCHING!—Six days' work done in one day, by Hubbard's Double Thread Family Sewing Machine, having a tension superior to any in use. Sewing done by them will not rip. Every family in the land ought to have one at the reduced price of Thirty Dollars, with a handsome Stand. The work they do will pay for one in a single month. Instruction sent with each Machine.

Send in your orders. Address

E. NICHOLLS.

Corner of Pratt and Howard, Baltimore, Md., where Machines and samples of Sewing can be seen. [June 13, 1859. 1y

Call This Way!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues his MACHINE SHOP, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, near the Foundry, where he has various kinds of Machines on hand, such as Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Cornfodder Cutters, Cloverseed Hullers, Straw Cutters, and Horse Powers of different kinds,—two, four or six-horse, to suit purchasers;—indeed all such as can be had at Hanover or Littlestown. Also, Mortising Machines, for house carpenters, put up in the very best and most substantial manner. Cutting Screws or long Bolts, any kind or size less than eleven feet in length, always attended to, as well as Turning in iron, casting or wood. Also all kinds of REPAIRING on Machinery, dressing-up Mill Spindles, &c., done on the shortest notice.

The undersigned manufactures MORGAN'S PATENT HORSE RAKE, which he offers at the lowest living profit. He is likewise agent for the REAPER & MOWER manufactured by Joseph Shireman, at East Berlin.

I hope that all in want of anything in my line will call at my Shop before going elsewhere. I will warrant all my work to give satisfaction to purchasers. DAVID STERNER.

April 11, 1859. 1y*

Frazer River

OUTDONE!—Come to the Store at Greenmount for Bargains!—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the Store of John Weikert, at Greenmount, Adams county, half-way on the road from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg, where he expects, by attention and small profits, to retain all the old custom and secure lots of new. His stock of DRY GOODS, of every description, Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Wooden-ware, Crockery-ware, Hardware, &c., is large and varied—equal to that of any other first class store—and he will sell at prices astonishingly low. He only asks a trial, to prove the truth of this assertion.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. ALEX. HARPER.

The undersigned also carries on the CARRIAGE-MAKING business at the same place, and offers rare inducements to purchasers. He will warrant his work good, whilst his charges are among the most moderate. Repairing done on short notice. J. ALEX. HARPER.

Feb. 14, 1859. 1y

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

In times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal-treatment, the effects of drugs, &c.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent FREE of CHARGE to the afflicted.

Address, for reports or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philad'a, Pa.

By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y.

Sept. 20, 1858. 1y

Removal.

ALEXANDER FRAZER, Clock and Watchmaker, has removed his shop to the room on the West side of the Public Square, lately occupied by David A. Buehler, Esq., as a Law Office, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859

J. W. Scott,

(*Late of the Firm of Winchester & Scott,*)

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, (nearly opposite the Girard House,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS. [Oct. 4, 1859. 1y

Lime! Lime!

THE undersigned have made arrangements, by which they will be ready to supply LIME in any quantities, at the lowest prices, as soon as the Railroad is completed. They are ready to receive orders.

SHEADS, BUEHLER & KURTZ.

Nov. 22, 1858.

Morrison's Patent

PORTABLE FENCE.—THE ONLY PORTABLE FENCE THAT WILL RESIST THE STORM.—Patented June 9, 1857.—The undersigned has purchased the Right for Adams county of Morrison's Patent Portable Fence, a simple frame to connect the pannels of fence, by which the use of posts is dispensed with, and at about one-third the usual cost. This frame is held together by means of a simple bolt connecting the pannels, and keeping them in an upright position; then, by driving two pins into the ground, thro' the ends of the sills, the fence is made permanent, as well as portable. It requires but little skill in its construction, and takes but half the time required to make a common board fence; the frames are made without a single mortice, the pannels are nailed up with strips on each side, and can be set up in a few moments. It will be readily seen that one hundred pannels of this fence are worth two hundred pannels of stationary fence, as it is easily and readily moved from place to place, thus enabling the farmer to dispense with half the fence required when stationary is used—and from the fact that middle fences can be entirely dispensed with by merely using portable fence for pasture lots alone.

By this process one-third of the grass is saved that is generally overrun in pasturing, by merely fencing the quantity required, besides saving at least five acres of land to the hundred that is necessarily taken up with fence when stationary fence is used for inside fencing, all the land being farmed alternately, it gives no chance for briers and other rubbage that usually grow up along fences. This fence can be used to great advantage on low or wet land, where it is difficult to set posts, merely requiring longer pins than for dry ground. The advantage also, of moving the fence, when streams overflow, that are likely to float it off, and the convenience it affords, in fencing pasture and other lots, for stock, enclosing grain stacks, &c., &c., all highly recommend its practical use to the farmer.

The first premium was awarded to this fence at the Pennsylvania State Fair held at Philadelphia, 1857. Farm Rights will be disposed of on moderate terms on application to

JONATHAN PITTENTURF,

Heidlersburg, Adams co., Pa.

April 25, 1859. 3m*

Spring Goods!

FRESH ARRIVAL!—FAHNESTOCK BRO.'S have just received a large and choice assortment of Spring Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers. Our stock comprises many new and beautiful styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as are rarely seen, and we are confident that those examining them will acknowledge that they have seldom been offered better goods or as pretty styles.

We have also increased our stock of staple goods, such as Men's and Boys' Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Delains, Chintz, &c., in quantity, style and price, unsurpassed. We need not enumerate, but can assure our customers and friends that we are prepared to furnish them with such goods as they may want cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in the county. Call early and select from our large and varied assortment.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,

Red Front.

April 4, 1859.

JUST received a lot of Scythes and Snaths, at the new store of A. SCOTT & SON.

CEDAR WARE.—A large assortment at reduced prices at 'FAHNESTOCKS'.

Wall Paper.

R. F. McILHENNY respectfully invites the attention of the public to his large stock of Wall Paper, and announces to his friends and customers, that he has made arrangements to have on hand a full and complete line of samples from 8 cents up to 50 cents a roll—so that persons failing to be suited with his large stock on hand, can select from his sample book and be furnished with paper at any price and in any quantity on two or three days notice.

Jan. 24, '59.

New Boot & Shoe

ESTABLISHMENT, in the N. W. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.—The place to buy in order to *save money!*—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a large Boot and Shoe Establishment, in the northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, in the rooms recently occupied by D. Wills, Esq., as a Law Office, where he has now on hand, and will continue to keep for sale, an extensive variety of work, of his own manufacture. The work is made up in the best and most durable manner, including all the newest styles, and embraces BOOTS & SHOES, Men's, Women's and Children's GAITERS, in short, every article usually to be found in a first class establishment of the kind. He has now and will continue to have employed a number of workmen, "hard to beat," to make up customer work. That he will sell CHEAP, is easily proven. Give him a call, examine his Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and get his prices. With unexceptionable work and low rates, he hopes for and expects a fair share of the public's patronage.

☞Shoemakers are informed that he always keeps on hand "UPPERS," for Shoes and Gaiters, made for bottoming, which he disposes of on pleasing terms. JOHN BALLWEG.

April 4, 1859. 1y

Goods for the Season!

THE subscriber has just returned from the city, with a large supply of NEW GOODS, which he offers to sell cheaper than ever. Give him a call, and judge for yourselves. His assortment embraces Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, all kinds of Summer Goods, and a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, for men and boys. JACOB REININGER,

Carlisle st., 4 doors from Centre Square.

Gettysburg, April 4, 1859.

Dr. M'Lane's

CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE & LIVER PILLS.—We beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to DR. CHAS. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS. We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz: The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms. The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of FEVER AND AGUE, preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the Proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, PITTSBURG, PA., to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last 20 years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest materials, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROTHERS,

Pittsburg, Pa.

P. S.—Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Agent, Gettysburg, and by dealers generally throughout the county.

May 2, 1859. 1y

Call and See

THE celebrated New Jersey REAPER & MOWER, at the new Ware-room of SHEADS BUEHLER & KURTZ.

March 14, 1859.

HENRY B. DANNER. WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

New Firm—New Goods.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the HARDWARE & GROCERY business, at the old stand of Danner & Ziegler, in Baltimore street, under the name, style and firm of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., and ask, and will endeavor to deserve, a continuance of the patronage of the old firm, as well as any quantity of new custom. They have just returned from the cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting in part of Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, &c. Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chissels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, &c. Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, &c., with them, very cheap. Coach Findings, such as Cloth, Canvass, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil Cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobbs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, &c. Shoe Findings, Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, &c., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's tools. Cabinet Maker's Tools, a general assortment—also Varnish, Knobs, &c. HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver-plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candle-sticks, Waiters, Shovel and Tongs, Sad Irons, Enamelled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Churns, Carpeting, &c. Also, a general assortment of forged and rolled IRON of all sizes and kinds; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest. GROCERIES, a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverised, Clarified and Brown Sugars; New Orleans, West India and Sugar House Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, Fine, Coarse and Dairy Salt; Linseed, Fish and Sperm OIL; Turpentine, Fish, &c.; a full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil; also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, Housekeeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet Maker's, Painter's, Glazier's, and Grocery line, all of which they are determined to sell as low for CASH as any house out of the city. HENRY B. DANNER,

WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 24, 1858.

Notice

TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.—We have now opened our large and commodious Warehouse, on the corner of Stratton and Railroad streets, near the Depot of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, and are prepared to receive produce of all kinds, viz: FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, &c. Also, on hand and for sale, Salt, Guanos, Plaster, Fish, &c. A large stock of Groceries just received, consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Oils, Rice, Teas, Spices of all kinds, Cedar-ware, &c., &c., which we do not hesitate to say, we will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere, wholesale and retail. Merchants will do well by calling to see and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto will be "quick sales and small profits."

We would also call the attention of all interested in the thrifty and healthful condition of their Cattle, Horses, Hogs, &c., to the fact that we have for sale Breinig, Fronefield & Co.'s Celebrated Vegetable CATTLE POWDER, of which we have sold from 1500 to 2000 pounds per annum to Farmers and Storekeepers.

KLINEFELTER, SEITZ & CO.

Gettysburg, Nov. 15, 1858.

STRAW GOODS—comprising every possible variety of Men's and Boy's Hats, Flats and Shaker Hoods—all of which will be sold very cheap at R. F. McILHENY'S.

SHAWLS.—Stella Mantles, Printed Cashmere and Delaine Shawls, cheap, at the new store of A. SCOTT & SON,

Opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg—T. J. Cooper, near Cashtown—Paxton & Co. Fairfield—and all Druggists.

Oct. 18, 1858. eowly

Lumber & Coal,

FOR sale by BASTRESS & WINTER. New Oxford.

GROCERIES, MILL FEED, &c., &c., For sale Wholesale and Retail by

BASTRESS & WINTER,

New Oxford.

☞The highest Cash prices paid for Grain.

May 30, 1859. 6m*

Sunbeam Gallery.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE ROOM, at his residence in West Middle street, one Square west of Fahnestock's Store, where he is prepared to furnish Ambro, Melaino, Enamel and Photograph Pictures in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction, and is prepared to accommodate all with good pictures, either single or in groups. He also has a number of specimens at his room in Chambersburg street, a few doors West of Cobean & Culp's Shoe Store, where he still continues as formerly to take pictures. All who desire a correct likeness of themselves and friends, will do well to give me a call, as I have reduced my prices to suit the present hard times. Pictures copied from old specimens of all kinds; also, inserted in Lockets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, &c.

The subscriber being thankful to his friends and the public in general for past patronage, wishes them to continue it, and assures them that as heretofore, they shall not be dissatisfied.

☞Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

☞Children will not be taken for less than $1 00.

☞Ambrotypes taken for fifty cents and upwards, and in the best style.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

April 26, 1858. tf

John W. Tipton.

"HIAWATHIAN."

GO to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
Go to Tipton's in the corner—
In the corner in the Diamond—
In the Diamond near McClellan's,
If you want your hair dressed finely—
If you want your face shaved smoothly.
Bachelors who never knew it—
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quick and do it neatly,
And improve your fine looks greatly,
Make you look so young and sprightly,
Make you feel more young and brightly,
Make you feel like going nightly
To call upon some pretty damsel
Who before would not look at you,
At you as you passed her daily,
Daily on the public street.
And young men who wear moustaches,
Who want some one to sew patches—
Patches where your breeches tear—
Tip's the boy to make up matches—
Matches with some lady fair.
Then repair to Tipton's shop,
Dandy, Fogy, Flirt and Fop.

Jan. 11, 1858.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Flowers, and Ruches for sale at the new cheap store of

May 16. A. SCOTT & SON.

Fine Old Brandies.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in WINES & LIQUORS, would most respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their Old Establishment, *No. 5 North Front Street, Philadelphia,* where they have a large assortment of Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands and qualities. Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in Cognac and Rochelle, enables them to furnish to their customers, upon the most liberal terms, the following brands of Cognac and Rochelle:

BRANDIES: Otard, Hennesy, Pellevsion, Pinet, Castillion; J. J. Depuy & Co., T. Himes, A. Sergnette, Martel, Matett, &c., &c., of various brands and qualities.

WINES: Champagne, Madeira, Lisbon, Old Oporto, Teneriffe, Burgundy, Hock, Muscat, Claret, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Holland Gin, Scheidam Schnapps, Jamaica Spirits, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Peach, Apple, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, and Raspberry Brandies; Cordials, Wine Bitters, Amsterdam Bitters, &c.

Also, Agents and Sole Proprietors of the Old Wheat Whiskey. Constantly on hand an extensive stock of fine old Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, of various grades, some of which are guaranteed to be superior to any in the country, all of which are highly improved by age.

From our long experience in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the tastes of the community, we flatter ourselves to be able to fill all orders that may be entrusted to us.

Orders from the country (which are most respectfully solicited) will be promptly attended to. Great care taken in packing and shipping.

☞All goods sent from our establishment are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with the privilege of being returned.

E. P. MIDDLETON & BRO.,

No. 5 North Front St., Philadelphia.

Feb. 7, 1859. 1y

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

The Sickles' Trial

FOR THE SHOOTING OF KEY, and the Execution of Four Murderers in Baltimore, has created the greatest excitement. The papers are filled with details of these shocking affairs. The people talk about it on the streets and in their houses, and look upon these tragedies as being unparalleled in history. So it is with PICKING'S CLOTHING—having just opened the largest and most complete, as well as the cheapest and best assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every description and style, ever offered in this place, the people talk about it on the highways and in their houses, urging each other to go at once to Picking's and purchase a new suit of clothes. But joking aside, we assure the public in all candor that our stock cannot be surpassed—consisting in part of Black Cloth Coats, Cassimere Frock and Sack Coats, Tweed and Linen Coats, and in fact every kind that the market can produce. Vests of every description. Pants to suit all classes and conditions. Shirts, Collars, Stockings, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., &c. Also, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Trunks, Accordeons, Violins, in short everything usually found in his line. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same. Call and examine our stock—no trouble to show goods. Remember the place, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran church.

April 1, 1859. F. B. PICKING.

Cheap Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD, at his Clothing Emporium, has now got his stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—full and well assorted, all of our own make, and warranted well made. We have just received from the city, a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Drillings, Jeans, Italian Cloth, Paramatta Cloth, Tweeds, Summer Cassimeres, Linens, Vestings, &c., all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. We have hands constantly cutting and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment ready made, we can take your measure and make you up a garment upon short notice. As usual Mr. Culp is always on the spot with shears and measure in hand, at your service. Please call, as we will not be undersold by any other establishment in town. [April 11, 1859.

Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate lot of work, and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Rockaway and Boot-body Carriages, Falling-Top, Rockaway and Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality—and his prices are among the lowest.

☞Repairing done at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Call!

June 15, '57. JACOB TROXEL.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.

Vice President—S. R. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

Treasurer—David M'Creary.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. M'Clellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, J. Aughinbaugh, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment,* having also a surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Bruce's

NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY has now on hand an immense stock of Roman Type, Fancy Type, Copperplate Script, German Type, Music Type, Ornaments, Chess and Checker Type, Borders, Brass and Metal Rules, Leads, Brass and Electro Circles and Ellipses, Labor-Saving Rules, Corner Quads, Metal Furniture, etc.

The types are all cast by steam power from the hard metal peculiar to this foundry. The unequaled rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell these more durable types at the lowest prices of ordinary types, either for cash or credit.

Presses, Wood Type, Ink, Cases, Sticks, etc., furnished at the manufacturers' lowest prices. A specimen pamphlet of Fonts of Letters only, and prices, mailed to printing offices, on the reception of seven cents, to pre-pay the postage.

Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st day of August, 1859, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills, at the time of making a purchase from me of five times the amount of my manufactures. Address,

GEORGE BRUCE,

73 Chambers St., New York.

June 27, 1859. 3t

SHOVELS, FORKS & HOES.—A large lot just received at the new and cheap store of A. SCOTT & SON.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Paints, Oils, &c., always on hand and will be furnished at low rates at FAHNESTOCKS'.

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